THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

ITALIAN UNITY.

Its Consummation.

The Kingdom of Italy.

Its Gradual Formation.

Rome the Capital at Last.

Austria and Russia.

With Bazaine in Metz.

Prussian Army Proclamations.

French Military Vanity.

ITALY AND ROME.

Italian Unity and the Temporal Power of the Pope—The Downfall of Napoleon Brings Down Pius IX Also—Rome to Become the Capital of Italy at Last—The Temporalities of the Papal See.

The scene of paramount interest shifts suddenly and momentarily from the environs of Paris to the borders of the States of the Church. A united Italy, with Rome for its capital, is a sentiment as widely spread and as deeply rooted in the Italian Peninsula as the sentiment of German unity in Germany itself. Napoleon III, however, was for eighteen years the one man who stood in the way of its realization, and he has become, in turn, the instrument of its probable consummation, as he has become the instrument of giving to German unity a stronger impetus than was imparted to it by all the statecraft and intrigue of Bismarck. The fond dream of a united Italy, with the Eternal City for its capital, is upon the point of realization; if the ex-Emperor had been content with absolute dominion in France, years might yet have elapsed before it would have become either probable or possible.

Italy Before the War of 1859.

Italy, before the war of 1859, was divided up in the following fashion:—

	Area, Sq. miles.	Population.
Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom	17,511	5,007,472
Kingdom of Sardinia	28,229	5,090,245
Kingdom of Naples (including Sicily)	41,906	8,704,472
Pontifical States	17,210	3,006,771
Grand Duchy of Tuscany (including Lucca)	8,586	1,815,686
Duchy of Parma	2,766	507,881
Duchy of Modena	2,073	586,458
Republic of San Marino	22	7,600
Principality of Monaco	53	6,800
Totals	118,356	24,733,385

The Kingdom of Italy.

In consequence of the attempt in January, 1858, by Orsini upon the life of Napoleon III, a law directed against all "suspected individuals" was enacted in Sardinia, and this circumstance was significant of very close and friendly relations between France and Sardinia. Austria at once took the alarm, and began to suspect the existence of intrigues between these two powers having for their object her expulsion from Lombardy and Venice. She therefore resorted to a series of liberal measures for strengthening her foothold in her Italian provinces, and at the same time endeavored to fortify her position by forming a league with the minor Italian States. Naples and Modena were found willing to enter into all Austrian projects, but the Duchess of Parma and the Grand Duke of Tuscany declined. In August, 1859, it became known that Sardinia had ceded to Russia a cite for a navy yard at Villafranca, and the latter power made an effort to purchase the petty principality of Monaco, and secure a naval depot at Brindisi from the King of Naples. Then followed the matrimonial alliance between Prince Napoleon, the French Emperor's cousin, and the Princess Clothilde, daughter of King Victor Emanuel, and all these circumstances forced Austria into the belief that she was about to become the object of a triple alliance. This was confirmed by a few words spoken by Napoleon to the Austrian Ambassador on New Year's day, 1859, and both sides commenced their preparations for war forthwith. The King of Naples endeavored to stave off the impending revolution in his dominions by setting free many political prisoners. The Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena, and the Duchess of Parma, unable to make a stand against the gathering storm, forsook their dominions, the Duke of Modena taking his political prisoners along with him, and transferring them to the dungeons of the Austrian fortress of Verona.

In April the Austrian General Gyulai sent an ultimatum to Victor Emanuel, and immediately marched his army across the Ticino. On the 20th of May the left wing of the Austrian army was defeated by the combined forces of France and Sardinia at Montebello, and their right wing was on the point of being flanked as the result of the battles of Palestro, May 31 and June 1, when they recrossed the Ticino, but only to sustain a complete rout in an open battle at Magenta, on the 4th of June. The victory of Solferino (June 24) followed, and the war was brought to a close by a personal interview between the French and Austrian Emperors at Villafranca, July 11, and the subsequent treaty of Zurich, November 10. As the result of this treaty, Sardinia acquired a portion of Lombardy, for which she agreed to pay Austria $42,000,000, while Venice and the Lombardan fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera were confirmed to Austria. Napoleon subsequently receiving Savoy and the county of Nice from Sardinia as compensation for his timely assistance.

The restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena had been stipulated by the treaty of peace, but the people of these territories united with those of portions of the Pontifical States in protesting against the restoration of their former rulers, and under the leadership of Garibaldi and other republican leaders, a grand movement in favor of Italian unity was started. Count Cavour had left Victor Emanuel's Ministry on the signing of the preliminaries of Villafranca, but in January, 1860, he resumed his premiership, and Parma and Modena were at once annexed to Sardinia. In March the people of Tuscany and the Æmilian provinces of the Pontifical States voted overwhelmingly in favor of annexation, in preference to being formed into a separate kingdom, and on their incorporation with Sardinia, the name of the kingdom was changed to Italy. Meanwhile an insurrection had broken out in Sicily, at the head of which Garibaldi placed himself. The Neapolitan troops were routed at Calatafirni on May 15; on June 6 the Sicilian capital, Palermo, surrendered; Mezlozzo capitulated on July 27; and King Bomba saw that his hold on Sicily could no longer be maintained by force of arms. Liberal concessions were resorted to, as a forlorn hope for retaining Naples, but they came too late. On August 19, Garibaldi landed on the peninsula, and in a short time, either through his own victories or local insurrections, was master of the southern portion of Naples. The King abandoned his capital, and endeavored to make a stand at Gaeta. He left Naples on the afternoon of September 6, and on the following morning Garibaldi made a triumphal entry amidst the wildest enthusiasm of the people. A last and dearly-bought victory was won on the banks of the Volturno, after which the liberator resigned the Dictatorship which he had assumed and signed a proclamation by which the people of the Two Sicilies were summoned, on October 21, to decide upon their own destiny. After the occupation of Naples by Garibaldi, the army of King Victor Emanuel, who had given the insurrection his open countenance from the first, had advanced into Neapolitan territory and completed the work.

The people decided, by a vote of 1,310,000 out of 1,420,000, in favor of annexation to the kingdom of Italy. On November 7 the King made a triumphal entry into the city of Naples, with Garibaldi at his side, and on February 14, 1861, Gaeta, the last post held by the former King of Naples, surrendered, and Francis II, stripped of all semblance of power, sought a refuge in Rome.

Victor Emanuel now found himself at the head of a kingdom numbering 22,000,000 people; but the Pope still maintained his sway over the natural capital of the peninsula and the surrounding territory, and Austria still had a foothold in Venetia. The Prusso-Austrian war of 1866 resulted in driving Austria beyond the Alps, and rendering the borders of the new kingdom of Italy conterminous with those of the peninsula, with the single exception of Rome and its petty dependencies. Italy declared war against Austria on June 20, 1866. A great battle was fought at Custoza on June 24, in which the Italians were worsted. They also sustained a great naval defeat off Lissa on July 18; but these reverses were compensated for by the crushing defeats sustained by Austria at the hands of Prussia, and in July the Italians overran Venetia almost without encountering resistance, an armistice being agreed upon on the 29th.

A treaty of peace was finally concluded between Italy and Austria on October 3, 1866, in which Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, agreed that "so far as he is concerned Venetia is acquired for Italy. A popular vote was immediately taken, resulting in 641,758 votes for annexation to Italy, and only 69 against! Upon receiving this result from a Venetian deputation, King Victor Emanuel exclaimed, as well he might, "This day is the proudest of my life." All Italy was at last united under one government, with the exception of the 4552 sqnare miles of territory and 723,121 people still subject to the dominion of the Pope.

Rome as the Capital of Italy.

And now, as indicated by the latest despaches from Europe, the grand consummation of Italian unity is about to be witnessed. The evacuation of the Eternal City by the French troops, which was completed on the 8th of August, left the temporal power of the Pope at the mercy of the Red Republicans, and to avoid the establishment of a Republic in Rome Victor Emanuel is about marching into the city towards which the eyes of all Italy have been turned for years with an impatient longing.

WITH BAZAINE IN METZ.

The Marshal's Headquarters—The Heart of the French Army.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes:—

Bidding good-by to my friends of the Imperial Guard, who had been my captors, I again mounted, and was accompanied by an escort to the headquarters of the greatest officer in the French army.

It was a new sight to see the internal economy of a commander-in-chief's bureau in time of battle. We were in a large hall forming a sort of pavilion in the sadly ruined garden. At a long common deal table were seated the Marshal and about twenty of the superior officers of his staff. Despatches were written by dozens and signed by the secretary after the Marshal had read them over, and the work seemed to go on with the regularity of a counting-house. Messenger after messenger, mounted and on foot, came at very frequent intervals. Their reply was immediately dictated and sent back. In the corner was an electric telegraph perpetually ticking its tale from the most distant quarters, and for about half an hour I was in the

INNERMOST HEART OF THE FRENCH ARMY,

watching its pulsations if I could not see the movements of its limbs. Presently the Marshal rose and invited me to seat myself beside him, asked me a few questions, and then declared the whole thing to be *une betise* on the part of the officers who arrested me, but apologised for them by saying that they were so surrounded by Prussian spies, and had so many in the town and camp, that their own movements were known to the enemy almost better than amongst themselves. Nevertheless, he refused to give me safe conduct, for which I had been hoping all this time, and declared that no civilian could be admitted within the lines. One thing he did, he gave me a *laiser-passer* for that day, and I wended my way back again through the huge camp I was forbidden to enter, and bearing a letter of reproof to my captors; the which, however, I did not trouble to present myself, but sent by a gendarme, wending my way back to Metz once more a free man. At a distance

A LARGE CAMP IS VERY PICTURESQUE,

but it is most decidedly distance that lends enchantment to the scene; and the smell has a bouquet about it unrivalled even by your own "slums" in Manchester. Sanitary arrangements seem to be utterly ignored, and the only good thing about it is that there is no overcrowding. Were it otherwise, the most deadly part of war would be the encampment of the soldiers. The tents are pitched at about five yards apart, where the ground allows of it, each about three feet high at the apex, and open at one or both ends. On the ground is shaken down a few armfuls of straw, when it can be procured, the knapsack forms a pillow, and two men squeeze themselves in as best they may. What the condition of that tent on a wet night may be can be imagined. The saturated clothes of the men just off their march, the tent cover rendered impervious to ventilation by the wet, the drainage from the tents above soaking down into the lower ones must make the atmosphere deadly poison; and I believe an enormous proportion of sick were sent home to Paris just before I reached Metz; and there are a great number in hospital here ready again. The great safeguard of a French encampment is its extreme mobility, and immediately a place becomes too foul to live on—and it very soon does that—it is moved to another location. Of course this can only be done when plenty of available ground is obtainable, which at present is the case on the undulating ground round Metz. The space is, however, rapidly becoming less—only three miles in one direction, and in no other more than seven miles, are now available. The Prussians, day by day, seem to thicken round us, and day by day brings the great carnage nearer. To-day heavy cannonading has been going on beyond Borny since 4 o'clock this afternoon. Whilst I am writing this heavy fusillade is taking place, and I fancy I detect the rapid rolling sound of the mitrailleur. I am now rushing off to find out what I can, but the streets are almost impassable to-day, even on foot. Thousands of troops are passing through the town towards the Camp St. Martin, on the western side of the Moselle, to which the Emperor's carriages and personal attendants passed this morning. Opposite the door of my hotel stand the reserve ammunition wagons of Marshal Bazaine's corps; and the fourgons of the Intendancy, with the treasure, are ready to start at any moment.

GENERAL TROCHU.

His Reputation as a Literary Man.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—A few particulars concerning General Trochu, the new Governor of Paris, may be not uninteresting. He is the author of a remarkable book upon the French army, the matter and style of which are highly praised by competent critics. An objection to it is raised upon the ground of its being pervaded by a religious spirit, which is alleged to interfere, at times, with the otherwise clear perception of the writer. It is a singular objection, and shows what are the sentiments of his critics. The General is a devout Roman Catholic, and asserts that "the soldier who is a practical believer—the Breton especially, makes the most valiant trooper of the army, because he has faith in the immortality of the soul, and this faith in a resurrection helps him to die bravely and well." One might, on reading these views, imagine one's self thrown back bodily into the old Puritan times, with the "Praise God Barebones" regiments over again in the flesh. The General's theory is stoutly denied, and probably the hard-hearted critics are nearer the mark than the General, when they say, somewhat irreverently, that "in front of the enemy a soldier is more intent upon killing his foe and saving his own skin than upon thinking of the safety of his soul." Trochu's book is a formal, energetic, uncompromising protest against favoritism in any form, the abuses and perils of which he points out with unsparing pen. His quill is like a lancet. It probes the sore to the very bone. He denounces red-tapism, routine, old-notion commissions, and the whole system of the military administration of the empire, which, if persisted in, "will imperil France should she be seriously attacked," Forbach, Weissenburg, and Reischoffen seem to have justified the veteran, though young, General's forebodings. This outburst against the administration of Marshal Lebœuf, a thorough partisan of the old system, brought him into disrepute with the ex-Minister of War, who set him quite aside. When "men" came into request after the recent reverses, Trochu found his place. He stands in repute as a tactician, although he has never manœuvred with more than a division, and then only at the end of a battle. At Magenta, where he greatly distinguished himself, the Austrians were already retreating when he appeared upon the field. At Solferino, his battalions were most skilfully disposed for striking the last decisive blow. His advance—suddenly arrested by the terrific storm—was one of the finest movements of the day. His division was always regarded as a certain, solid reserve, to be thoroughly depended upon. At Sebastopol he led an assault on the left of the fortress, at the head of a brigade, and was disabled by a severe wound. As aide-de-camp to Bugeaud, and chief of Saint Arnaud's staff, he gained a large and valuable experience of the combinations the march of an army necessitates, and though he had no opportunity in the Crimea, nor in Italy, of applying his knowledge practically, upon a large scale, his manœuvres at Magenta and Solferino demonstrated that he had thoroughly understood the general plan of these battles, and determined his own movements upon it with mathematical precision. In a subordinate manner, he it was who presided over the battle of the Alma. He noticed the delay of the English advance, and he suggested the change of plan this delay rendered necessary. His antecedents, his thorough honesty, his kind and conciliatory manner, his well-known courage and indomitable energy and firmness, inspire the Parisians with the fullest confidence in him, and "Paris sleeps tranquil."

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Rumored Alliance—Danger to the Poles—Reasons for Russia's Attitude.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* says, writing on the 19th ult.:—

The Austrian nationalities cannot get over their fear of Russia. Hitherto they have feared her as an enemy; now they fear her as a friend. The supposition that Count Chotek's long journey from St. Petersburg to Vienna was undertaken for some other object than change of air has put the Hungarians in a ferment of alarm. The *Vether Lloyd* fears that some negotiations are in progress which might lead to an alliance with Russia. Such an alliance, it says, could only be effected at the expense of the Poles; and it warns the Government against the consequences of its supposed policy. Until lately, it proceeds, the Poles had the best prospect of obtaining an extensive autonomy, but a sudden change has now taken place in the intentions of the Government, and Count Potocki, at the moment when the wishes of his countrymen were to be realized, maintains an impenetrable reserve. The alarming reports are also reproduced by the German organs, but they do this, apparently, less from fear of Prussia, or love for the Poles, with whom they have as yet shown but little sympathy, than from a certain weakness for Prussia. As yet, however, there have been no trustworthy symptoms of such a change in the relations between the Prussian and Austrian Governments. That it was considered possible, is only shown by the belief of our national politicians that the force of events might lead to *rapprochement*, though they are unable to hazard any conjectures as to the occasion, value, or extent of it. This is due in a great measure to the ignorance which prevails here as to the real state of things in Prussia. Those who observe and understand the course of Prussian affairs cannot doubt for a moment that the initiative of a friendly arrangement need not proceed from the Austrian Government. If people did not undervalue the power which public opinion has obtained in Prussia during the last few years, they would perceive that the attempt to effect a *rapprochement* is not based on new absolutist projects, but simply on the identity of the interests of the two states in the presence of the dangerous aggrandizement of Prussia. We have seen that at the beginning of the war the Russian Government was strongly disposed to take sides with Prussia, and that it was only when the national organs unanimously pointed to the danger caused to Russia by the pangermanist idea that a change occurred, and the government entered on a path in which Austria could not but meet it. To call this a diplomatic conspiracy against the freedom of the European peoples is obviously absurd. As for the Poles, it is a stereotyped accusation against the Government that it wishes to throw them as a bait to Russia. The defeats of France have given Russia a sufficient guarantee that the Polish question cannot now be so easily or so quickly revised, and she need not therefore trouble herself about the extent of the concessions which are to be given to Galicia. Whether it would be advisable, at a moment when the autonomy of Austria herself has to be protected against Prussia, to give the Poles a sufficiently large autonomy to enable them to attack Russia, is a question which it is for the Austrian Government alone to decide.

PARIS.

The Carpet Knights—French Military Vanity—The Flight of Ollivier.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes:—

As is asserted, on French authority, the health of the Prussian army is far from good. Exposure without tents, the heavy rains, and the quantities of unripe fruit eaten while on the march, have produced something not unlike cholera, and this, added to the difficulty of obtaining good provisions, tell heavily upon the patriots who have not been inured to the privations of a professional soldier's life, like their enemies. One of the first acts of Marshal MacMahon, after his successful retreat from Woerth to Chalons, was to send eighteen battalions of the Mobile back to Paris. Nominally this was to garrison the capital and allow these new soldiers to be organized out of harm's way; in reality it was to get rid of a very troublesome contingent, whose example would have been pernicious to the other corps.

During Canrobert's administration these "hopes of France" had gotten quite beyond all control. The proletarian element murmured at the privileges granted to their aristocratic comrades, and the *aristos*, although ready enough to fight, were sybarites whose experiences of hardship in the past were generally of the crumpled rose-leaf kind. Everybody complained of insufficient food and of lodgings swarming with vermin. But Jacques and Antoine were dissatisfied because they were obliged to submit to these trials and discomforts while Oscar and Alfred could get permission to take their meals at a hotel and have their boots cleaned by a groom in livery, and could drive over the camp or into the neighboring city in a well-appointed Victoria seated by the side of Madame Lais or M'lle Aspasia, flaunting it out in all the glories of satin and diamonds.

The fact is that the Mourmelon might have been called a succursal of Mabille and the Pre aux Clercs, and so MacMahon, seeing that he must either shoot a score of brawlers as examples, or else send them away altogether, elected in favor of the latter. They went off patriotically gay from Paris, but how much more lively they were when they were ordered back! Not even did the decree that they must leave their knapsacks, to replace those lost by MacMahon's men in their retreat, affect their spirits; indeed, they were rather relieved than otherwise, because it was a sort of promise that they would not be sent further on towards the front. So they rolled up their things in blankets and tied them on their manly shoulders and went on their way rejoicing, and were met at their entrance to Paris and congratulated upon their sacrifices, etc. etc. At present these heroes are at St. Maur in process of organization. This completed, they will go to the detached forts around the city; and here they will do good service, for they are intelligent, and although without the confidence in each other which keeps trained soldiers in their places shoulder to shoulder, like a wall of iron, they will do as well as veterans behind ramparts, and can fire a gun or stop a bullet just as well as though they had been ten years in the service.

ABOUT OLLIVIER.

The wretched Ollivier has left France for pastures new, and has gone to study the scenery of the Lake of Como with his young wife. Never has there been such a collapse, in every sense of the word, as this pedagogue, whose most serious victory has been over fashion, in that he succeeded in cramming Mrs. E. Ollivier's high-necked dresses and long sleeves down people's throats at grand balls, on the plea of republican simplicity. He was hooted at every provincial railway station, and although he had done more to plunge the country into its present condition than any other man in France, before he left he had the assurance to send up to the Empress a list of names of his friends for decorations on the Emperor's *fete* day, the 15th August.

It is a natural step from the creature to his creator. Ollivier was put in by "Pion Pion," and now this individual, with a mind freed from all financial fears, has been sent to employ his really fine diplomatic talents in persuading his father-in-law to send those 100,000 soldiers promised by Victor Emanuel to France. "Put not thy trust in princes" is but too true; the poor King dares not move a foot to help his friend, although he thinks that he is under some obligations to him for the conquest of Lombardy and the allowed annexation of the duchies in 1859. Unfortunately for this view of the case, Prussia too has some claims to Italian gratitude, for she wrested Venetia from the Austrians, and did not even ask for an equivalent. The cession of Savoy and Nice to France has always rankled in the Italian mind, and quite a large party hint plainly that these provinces must be restored, and that they will be only a fair price for Italian aid on either side.

FRENCH MILITARY VANITY.

The French papers call the attention of the military authorities to the excellent system adopted by the enemy in its reconnoissances, and say that while French commanders are nearly always taken by surprise the Prussians are perfectly well informed of the whereabouts of their adversaries. This is in a great degree owing to the vanity of the French officers, who think that they can afford to despise all information and every suggestion not coming from one of themselves. Before Woerth a captain on outpost duty was warned by the peasants that a body of Uhlans were cutting the telegraph wires and destroying the railroad. His only answer was:—"What's that to me—*J'ai ce que me fait*—we are not fighting with the telegraph, are we?"

It is very different on the other side; there no piece of information is disregarded, and a detachment at once proceeds to investigate the truth of every report. The reconnoissances are made by small bodies of picked horsemen under the command of a chief of intelligence, who can always find among his troopers some one who has been born near the frontier, or whose trade previous to the war had brought him into relations with the country and its inhabitants. With such a guide it is impossible to make mistakes, and as each scout is furnished with a colored print of the various uniforms in the French army, he is able to inform the authorities exactly what they wish to know.

The Latest View of the War.

The N. Y. *Times* is requested to publish the following:—

A COMMUNICATION SED TO BE FROM A MORRAL REPRESENTITIVE.

From A morral Representitive, of the Divine morral govt in America, In Reply to the Sivel Representive of the New Republic of the People of France, in asking for the sympethy, &, (morral) soport of the People of the united States. As A (morral) Representitive I Reply When the People of America, adopt the centiments, of the People of America, by seeeing, to be Adherents, to the Roman Catholic, Popish, extravigant, Sectionel, Despotic, Notions, ? (Then) they Enevitably leve the morral Soport, of the American morral Puriten; otherwise, the garibaldy cause, would seem to mour justly Demand Americans (morral) Soport? Subscribed A Divine Watchman morral Representitive in America. Papers pleas copy.

Mr. Edtr if not Published Pleas Post it up in your office and oblige or let sum fair paper copy it and oblige.

ARMY PROCLAMATIONS.

Prussian Discipline and Order—Morale and Feeling of the Commanders.

Having given some of the proclamations issued by the commanders of the German army corps, on assuming their respective commands, it may be proper to give a few specimens of such army orders as were issued at the time of entering the enemy's domain. They speak well for the discipline of the troops and for the humanity which guides their leaders, all in striking contrast to the repeated instances of cruelty and insubordination in the French army.

General Steinmetz issued the following army order before passing the French boundaries:—

Soldiers of the First Army:—By command of his Majesty we shall to-morrow enter French territory. Let us hail this first result of our own severe labors and of the wisdom of our royal chief with a hearty hurrah. Your patriotism, courage, and just pride, which forbid you tamely to allow the insults of an assuming enemy to pass unresented, are for me an ample pledge for your good conduct in the impending war. You will yourselves agree that the peace-loving inhabitants stand under the protection of humanity, of Prussian discipline, for the observance of both of which I confide in you. Wherever the enemy is to be met let him be attacked with the utmost vigor. It is a well-known order of battle that the cavalry make the first onset. When the thunder of the cannons is heard let no one be found idle; but let each body of troops at once direct their march thitherward, and, having arrived on the field of battle, endeavor to grasp instantly the plan of action, that they may intelligently and without delay join the engagement. Let me remind you also that what can be accomplished in one day must never occupy two. Only great energy will bring about great events and hasten the return of peace, with which God will crown our victory.

STEINMETZ,
Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Army.
Headquarters Volklinger, Aug. 8, 1870.

GENERAL VON BEYER'S ORDER.

The commander of the Baden division, General von Beyer, issued to the inhabitants of Alsace the following proclamation:—

ADMONITION AND WARNING TO THE INHABITANTS OF ALSACE.

I must address to you one earnest word. We are neighbors. In times of peace we have enjoyed confidential intercourse with one another. I appeal to you to hearken to the voice of humanity. This war has not been sought by Germany, but now we are obliged to penetrate your territory. Every life and all property that can be spared we shall regard as so much gained to religion and morality. Armed men contend on the field of battle. We preserve rigid discipline and shall protect defenseless citizens. To our deep regret we have been compelled, by numerous provocations and outrage, to adopt strict retaliatory measures. I shall expect, therefore, from all the local authorities, from all teachers, preachers, heads of families, and all subjects, that they avoid all hostile manifestations against my soldiers. All suffering that can be avoided is a beneficence in the eyes of the Great Judge of all men. Bear in mind this earnest admonition and warning.

GENERAL LIEUTENANT V. BEYER,
Commander of the Baden Division.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

Pen and Ink Photograph of His Highness.

The Crown Prince of Prussia is thus photographed by the *Times* correspondent:—

Most people in England are familiar with the appearance of his Royal Highness, and I am not sure that a Prussian would take it as a compliment to have it said of him "he has a very English look." But it is in face and figure; the light brown hair, thick moustache and dense beard, not allowed to exceed due proportions, are German, or, at all events, belong to our Crimean camp days; but the bright blue eye, the honest full look, the broad brow, and the bronzed, ruddy cheek, have what we vain islanders call the regular John Bull look, and there are few men in the isle who can boast a more powerful frame—the head well set on large shoulders and immense breadth of chest. The Prince wears the universal flat military cap, with red band, and small circular rosette in front over the peak, a uniform frock coat double breasted, with a single order round his neck, a star on his breast, and long boots, the tops of which can be pulled up the thigh in wet weather. He sits his horse perfectly, and he has among his chargers at least four fit for anything.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Engagement at Chatean-Thiery.

The Prussians Repulsed.

M. Thiers on a Peace Mission.

American Recognition of France.

It is but Little Valued.

The Revolution at Rome

A 'Universal Italian Republic."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The United States Snubbed.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent says that the American recognition is really but little valued there, and is regarded only as the goodwill of a power without material weight in the European system.

A Prussian Reconnoitring Party Repulsed.

On Thursday a Prussian reconnoitring party encountered a body of French at Chatean Thierry. A sharp engagement occurred, and the Prussians were repulsed with considerable loss.

Soissons Will Not Surrender.

The city of Soissons has refused to surrender in response to a summons of the Prussian commander.

Thiers in London.

M. Thiers is here communicating with the Foreign Office.

Up in a Balloon.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Wilfred de Fouvielle, author of several treatises on air navigation, is constantly on the watch for the approaching Prussians from a balloon. He has also prepared other balloons, which will be properly anchored, to serve as outlooks from different parts of the city.

Narrow Escape of Minister Sickles.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Mr. Sickles, the American Minister, for some weeks past has been rusticating and occasionally visiting the capital. Last week an armed party stopped the diligence he usually travelled in and demanded Mr. Sickles by name; but, fortunately, he was not there. The Government now supplies him with a guard for these incessant journeys.

The "Universal Italian Republic."

ROME, Sept. 13.—Immense posters have been placarded about the city, proclaiming the "Universal Italian Republic." The document is signed by the Republican Revolutionary Committee.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 13—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money 92¾, and for account 92¾. American securities steady; United States five-twenties of 1862, 90; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; ten-forties, 85. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois, 112½; Great Western, 23½.

A severe rain storm prevails here this morning. The wires are working badly.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 12.—United States bonds excited, and sales at 93¾.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Tallow firm at 44s. 9d. Linseed Oil firm.

ANTWERP, Sept. 13.—Petroleum quiet and steady at 51½f.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—11:30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 9¾@9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾@9¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 13—2:30 P. M.—American securities and stocks are quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—2:30 P. M.—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to yesterday were 400 bales. California white Wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d.; red Western, 8s. 2d. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 27,500 quarters, of which 22,500 were American. Corn is quoted at 28s. 9d. Lard quiet.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.

The Oregon Legislature

met in session to-day, and elected James D. Fray President of the Senate, and Benjamin Hayden Speaker of the House. The Democrats fill all the offices. The Governor will be inaugurated on the 14th.

Mount Hood Measurement.

The measurement of Mount Hood by Professor Collier substantiated the altitude obtained by Colonel Williams, 11,218 feet.

Shanghae Markets.

SHANGHAE, Aug. 11.—American cotton goods are quiet. Freights to London, £1 10s.; to New York, £2 The steamer Vigo and ships Chalgrove, Excelsior, Lizzie C. Eredal, and Mikado are on the berth loading for New York. Exchange on London, 5s. 10.; on Paris, 7f. 42½c.

In black teas the business is moderate at higher rates for good medium and finest grades. The stock is 85,000 chests.

In green teas the settlements were 30,000 packages, the market closing weak. Two steamers are loading for New York via the Suez Canal.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Opening.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—An excursion train of six new Pullman sleeping and passenger cars left this city this morning, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railroad. There are over 200 excursionists, including many of the leading railroad and business men of Massachusetts, New York, and the East. This new road is opened under the most favorable auspices.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Stocks very dull. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 113¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 112; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106¼; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton, 61¾; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96½; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 65¾; Michigan Central, 118¼; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 135¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

—A Mrs. Spinner, of Massachusetts, has formed a limited partnership with her husband for the manufacture of shoes. The lady pays in $5000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1870.

The local money market exhibits no new feature or substantial change. The usual bank statement last night shows a slight falling off in deposits, legal tenders and specie, but it is not of a character to affect the tone of lenders in any appreciable degree. The increase of over $3,000,000 in the clearings shows that the growing ease which we have noticed for several days proceeds from a tendency on the part of the banks to expand their transactions consequent upon the passing away of all fears of a serious stringency during the balance of the fall. Rates are about the same as yesterday both on call and time loans.

The war question in Europe appears to have been fully discounted in the gold market, and it is doubtful if the announcement of peace to-day would vary the premium one-half per cent. The sales to day, up to noon, were made alternately at 113⅝@113⅝.

Government bonds are dull, but prices this morning show a further advance in response to a similar movement on the other side of the water.

At the Stock Board the business was light and without variation in prices. City 6s sold at 101⅜ for the new bonds and at 102¼ for those issued previous to 1862.

Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 48¼; Pennsylvania at 59⅜, an advance; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45¼@45¾, b. o. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 89⅛, an advance of 1.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$800 City 6s, New	101¾	$5000 W Penna bs	81⅜
$1400 City 6s, prior to '62	102¾	300 sh Read R	48⅜
$1000 do.	102¾	100 do.	48¾
$1000 do.	103	100 sh O C & A R R.	
$6000 C & A m 6s, 89 10ts	95½	2days	45⅝
$1000 Phila & E 6s	94	100 do.	45⅝
$1000 Phil & E 7s	88⅛	100 do.	45½
$1000 W Jersey R 6s	96½	71 do.	45⅝
$5000 Leh 6s gold	89⅞	15 do.	45½
		9 sh Penna R.	59¾

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M	113¾	11:00 A. M.	113¾
10:30 "	113¾	11:04 "	113¾
10:35 "	113¾	11:25 "	113¾
10:40 "	113¾	11:40 "	113¾
10:55 "	113¾	11:50 "	114
10:57 "	113¾	12:00 M	113¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; do. 1862, 112¾@113¼; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@112¼; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106½. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¼@111¾. Gold, 113¾@114¼; Silver, 108@111; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 810@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 880@890; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@750.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 112@112¼; do. July, 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110¾; 5s 10-40, 106¼@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¼@112. Gold, 114@114¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 13.—The Flour market is without change worthy of special note, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only to supply immediate wants. Sales of 5@600 barrels, including superfine at $4·75@5·25; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6 for low grade up to $6·75 for fine; Pennsylvania do., do., at $6·75@7; Ohio do., do., at $6·87½@7, and fancy brands at $7·25@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·75@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices are not so strong. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at $1·20@1·32; Indiana amber at $1·37@1·39, and white at $1·45. Rye may be quoted at 85c. for Western. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at 90@95c.; Western do. at 92@94c.; and Western at 86@90c. for low and high mixed. Oats are firmly held, and the offerings are not so large. Sales of 3000 bushels at 53@54c. for white Western; 50@52c. for prime old, and 52c. for Pennsylvania.

No further sales were reported in Barley or Malt. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25@27 per ton.

Whisky is dull and weak. We quote Western iron-bound at 91c., and wood do at 90c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Arrived, steamships Bienville, from Havana, and Minnesota, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12. — Arrived, steamship America, from Hong Kong, Aug. 12.

HONG KONG, Aug. 12—The ship Yokohama has arrived here in 100 days from New York. She reports that the U. S. sloop-of-war Benicia is at Angier, bound for China.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 13

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....60 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....81

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Elizabeth Decker, Aarhuus, Denmark, Workman & Co.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Westgate, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Somerset, do.
Schr Edward Ewing, Jesland, Hartford, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Cl

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

From the N. Y. World.

It is now just about twenty years since the husband of Queen Victoria brought down upon himself the indignation of the ruling classes of Great Britain by incautiously avowing that he thought constitutional government to be on its trial in that country. Constitutional government would submit to no such princely criticism, and many years of devotion to the public interests hardly sufficed to restore to the princely critic the esteem and confidence of loyal England. The Prince Consort sleeps now in his gorgeous mausoleum, upon which his inconsolable widow has lavished as many tears and as much magnificence as immortalized the sorrow of Artemisia for her Carian lord. Constitutional government in England has gone on from bad to worse meanwhile, until it stands before the world to-day, no longer on its trial, but practically condemned, and, as one may say, held for execution. Whatever else may be reserved to be proved or disproved by the terrible ordeal through which Europe now is passing, this, at least, has been established by it in the sight of all men, that the existing constitutional government of England has practically exhausted its capacity of usefulness to the English people. It stands revealed to-day, without a blow struck against it in anger by any foreign prince or power, as mere a shell of shams and imbecilities as the imperial system which has been shattered in France by the iron hand of invading Germany. In its foreign relations the constitutional monarchy of England has contrived to make the country which it misadministers and misrepresents at once odious and contemptible. In its domestic relations it has contrived to unsettle all the foundations of the social order without preparing any available basis of political reconstruction in place of the system which has gradually crumbled to pieces beneath it. There is no evidence that the people of England have degenerated from the solid virtues and the resolute national temper of their ancestors. Their activity in all the varied occupations of civilized life was never greater, never more successful than it now is. In all the more recent adventures of their national life—in the sharp trial of the Crimean war, in the terrible crisis of the Indian mutiny, in the short but severe strain of the Abyssinian expedition—the soldiers and sailors of Great Britain approved themselves no unworthy heirs of the heroes of Trafalgar and of Waterloo. Nowhere in the world have the nobler qualities of charity and humanity been more busily and more intelligently developed than in England during the last twenty years. Nowhere in the civilized world are so many voices sure to be raised in protest against any act of national injustice, or in support of any act of national magnanimity, as in the Britain of our times. And yet nowhere in the civilized world is there to be found a Government so wretchedly incapable of national justice, so miserably destitute of national magnanimity, as the British Government of our times. In the whole world, for example, there are no two nations so closely connected with the British people, or so well entitled to consideration and justice at the hands of the British Government, as the United States and France. With the United States Great Britain is connected by ties of blood, of language, of common and glorious traditions, of religious and political sympathy, of commerce and of material interest, as she is connected with no other people. Yet no sooner were the United States subjected to the sorest trial of their history—a trial involving their very existence as a nation and those principles of freedom by which their existence as a nation is made worth the having—than the British Government adopted towards them a policy so irritating and so selfish as sufficed in the brief space of four or five years thoroughly to alienate, not only from the Government but from the people of Great Britain, the good will and the respect of all classes and of both sections of the American people. Not even in Ireland, which, after centuries of incessant opportunities to unite the Irish nation in friendship with the English, the English Government has succeeded in making her bitterest European foe—not even in Ireland is Great Britain to-day more distrusted, despised, and disliked than in America.

With France Great Britain has connections only less various, less important, and less intimate than those which attach her to the United States. In all her history she has had no ally so sincere and so constant as the France of the second empire. To the French alliance she is indebted for no slight share of the great and growing prosperity which has enabled her during the last twenty years to bear up against the demoralizing and paralyzing effects of her slow political decomposition. Yet no sooner had France been dragged by the imperial Government into the fiery furnace of her present sore trial than the British Government at once abandoned all interest in her fate. And now that the French people have shaken off the incubus of the personal administration to which they owe the collapse of their armies and the peril of their state, the British Government, as all our advices unite in forcing us to believe, interposes its influence, not to facilitate but to thwart the establishment of freedom in France, not to hasten but to adjourn the return of peace to Europe. What the people of England are beginning to think of this latest revelation of their true political condition, our despatches of yesterday morning in a measure indicate. We are not disposed to exaggerate the significance of such demonstrations as were recently made in London against the Government of Queen Victoria and the foreign policy of Great Britain. We do not mistake men like Professor Beasley and Mr. Odger for the heralds of a new order of things in England, or infer from the tumultuous applause with which their denunciations of the Sovereign and of her ministers were received in the most public quarters of the British metropolis, that England is upon the verge of a new revolution. But the sting of these denunciations consists in their truth; and the significance of the demonstrations in the fact that they only utter, in the hoarse, direct accents of the demagogue, the bitter and biting facts which Englishmen of all classes who are capable of thinking at all, and who can measure the estimate put now by all the world upon England's position and England's influence, are forced to recognize and to deplore. The Great Britain of 1870 bears, indeed, to the Great Britain of 1815 a relation so like the relation borne by the England of Charles I to the England of Elizabeth, or by the England of James II to the England of Cromwell, that it is no wonder men's minds begin to reflect by what means alone it was that the Commonwealth redeemed the shame of the first Stuarts, and the great revolution wiped away the reproach of the restoration.

THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The loss of the splendid British iron-clad Captain, in a gale off Cape Finisterre, seems to be accepted by many naval critics as conclusive against Capt. Cowper Coles' system of sea-going turret ships, of which she was the first complete model. It seems rash, however, to draw such a deduction while the story of the eighteen survivors is still unheard; for the Captain had previously weathered a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay, and behaved so admirably as to give the authorities perfect confidence in her safety during the hardest storms. The Captain, like the Monarch, was an attempt to combine the invulnerability of a monitor with the seaworthiness of a ship-of-the-line. In both vessels it was believed that the problem of uniting buoyancy with enormous thickness of plating (six to ten inches) and weight of armament had been finally solved. They had two enormous turrets, placed close together amidships, each mounting two 25-ton rifled guns, throwing a solid elongated projectile of 600 pounds, or a shell of proportionate weight, and in the forecastle and poop there were two or three bow guns and stern chasers of smaller calibre. Full ship-rigged, with two independent screws, engines of extraordinary power, steering apparatus of curious perfection, and every modern improvement which has ever been found of value in the equipment of a ship-of-war, they were generally regarded as the most magnificent specimens of naval architecture the world had ever seen. The Monarch (the older of the two) was not built strictly according to Captain Coles' plan. Many important modifications were introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Royal Navy, the principal of which, if we are not mistaken, was in giving her the comparatively high freeboard of 14 feet above the water line. This of course exposed an extensive surface to the fire of an enemy, but was supposed to be essential for safety at sea; and from similar considerations of safety the forecastle was built up to a level with the top of the turrets, thus depriving the ship of the advantage of firing forward from her heavy guns. Crptain Coles, an officer who had rendered himself famous both by brilliant services in action during the Crimean war, and by many ingenious improvements in naval construction and armament, was persuaded that he could build a thoroughly seaworthy turret-ship, with a low freeboard, and carrying the heaviest guns and thickest armor ever used at sea. He was allowed, after long dispute and persistency, to make a contract with the Lairds of Birkenhead for the construction of a ship according to his plans, and the Captain, named after the famous vessel which Nelson commanded at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, was completed under this arrangement only a few months ago.

Her first cruise, we believe, was made in company with the Monarch. A cable despatch at the time represented her performance as a disappointment; but mail advices proved this report to be entirely false. She behaved admirably, both in rough and pleasant weather, and under sail, in spite of certain drawbacks which could easily be remedied, she fairly beat the Monarch, which latter ship, it will be remembered, when she came to America with the remains of Mr. Peabody, was the admiration of all our sailors for her speed, steadiness, and ease of handling. The Captain afterward joined Admiral Sir T. C. Symonds' squadron in the Bay of Biscay, where, on the 30th of May, she rode out a violent gale in the most beautiful manner, the waves sweeping over her decks, while not a bucketful of water entered the vessel. In the midst of the storm the turret guns, by way of experiment, were fired to windward, with full battering charges. On another occasion the guns were fired at a mark, in the midst of a heavy storm, and at the third discharge the target was demolished at a distance of 1000 yards.

If trial trips can prove anything, they seem then to have proved that the Captain was in far less danger of foundering than a wooden ship of the same size, and we shall await with curiosity the detailed accounts of this catastrophe, which at first sight seems to overturn with one blow one of the most important and persistently held theories of naval architecture. The loss of the Captain is the more shocking because her designer, Captain Coles, has perished with her. Another of the victims, Mr. Childers, son of the First Lord of the Admiralty, was, if our memory serves us, one of the junior officers of the Monarch, on her visit to this country. Lord Northbrook, a third victim, was Under Secretary for War. The commander of the unfortunate vessel was Captain H. T. Burgoyne.

REPUBLIC AND KING.

From the N. Y. Times.

The war news decides nothing. The Prussians are continuing their advance; the Parisians are continuing their preparations for defense. The new republic is distinctly pledged to continue the war. The probability is that if the Provisional Government had resolved on any other course it would have been swept out of the way. The people helped to force on the war at first, and they still demand its prosecution. At present no temptations have been held out to them to make peace. The King of Prussia makes no sign. The story came yesterday morning that Bismarck does not want Alsace and Lorraine, and that the English papers have much exaggerated his expectations. But Bismarck is not the man to disclose his plans to any but those who have the best right to be made acquainted with them. The *North German Correspondent* is a better authority than pretended "interviewers," and that lends no support to the theory that Germany will retire from this conflict without any acquisitions of territory.

There can be very little doubt that if the King of Prussia could have had the ordering of matters, Louis Napoleon would have escaped. The capture of the Ex-Emperor was very like that of Jefferson Davis. No one wanted the prisoner. His arrest made no existing difficulty less troublesome than it was before. In the Emperor's case, the conquering party would have been substantially better off without him. While the Empire lasted, the undivided sympathies of every free people were with Germany. But it is very awkward to fulminate against a people who are themselves struggling to be free. Republics, at any rate, ought not to war against Republics. Prussia—we will not say Germany—lost an important moral advantage when Napoleon surrendered. And of what good is he? Who wanted him? It will be exceedingly difficult to dispose of him when the war is over. England gained no credit by keeping the First Napoleon in perpetual captivity, and Prussia can scarcely desire to have the honor of supporting the Third Napoleon "in a manner befitting his dignity"—which appears to be the order given by the King of Prussia thus far. He was worth more to Prussia while he acted as a scape-goat for all the failures of French commanders.

But the most serious difficulty of all is this—the overthrow of the Empire has brought once more into prominence the views of King William in relation to the theory of government. It has been positively asserted half a dozen times that he will refuse to treat with the republic. One account says that he will insist on the restoration of Napoleon, but this is absolutely incredible. Bismarck will have something to say on that question. Another story is that the King will only treat with M. Thiers, a very old adherent of the Orleanists, and this statement is more probable than the other. They are both consistent in the idea which they give of the King's objections to any Government not presided over by "Majesty." King William, as everybody knows, is a believer in Divine right. A republic is certainly not the form of government he would have chosen for France. If he recognizes that Government, he will ratify the choice which has actually been made. He is thus placed in a great dilemma. It was inevitable that the work of concluding peace should be one of the most troublesome problems connected with the war. In that the power of numbers could no longer prevail. The capture of the Emperor, while not giving any mortification to France, has created a serious embarrassment for Prussia. Bismarck would, no doubt, know how to deal with the difficulty. But Bismarck has told us that he has always had great difficulty in "managing" the King, and on this occasion the King may refuse to be managed.

We still prefer to hope that His Majesty will treat with the Republic, and in such a spirit as once more to throw the weight of public opinion on the side of Germany. That is unquestionably his true policy. It may be that the present provisional government will not stand—we may say frankly that we do not believe it will. But the Republic itself can survive modifications. Anything which aimed at *its* destruction could scarcely expect to be popular on this side the Atlantic.

NATIONAL CONSOLIDATION AND THE PAPACY.

From the N. Y Herald.

The facts of how Italy "struggled gallantly in Austria's loosening grasp," of her battles and her final triumph, have been sung by the poets, felt in the Parliaments, and acknowledged by the peoples. Her banner of territorial unification and national consolidation held out hope to the Italians, spoke of enfranchisement to the French, and warmed the Spaniards to a still more devoted love of citizen freedom and independence. Italy, herself, has been incomplete notwithstanding. She radiated the glow of Democratic heat right out from her heart to the surrounding nations, but it was too diffuse, the rays were not sufficiently concentrated; it was light, but light without general illumination. The fact is, Italy wanted, still wants, a central focus, a centre of authority, a centre of law and order. She wants a point for the "crowning of the edifice." That centre and point is Rome. Deprived of her natural capital, Italy remains a *lusus* among the empires; a huge body with the caput of an infant.

Italy is about to mature. She is about to move to Rome and crown herself. The people have spoken in France. The Iberian Peninsula looks for light to the white cross of Savoy waving in the cities of the Cæsars. Italy must either abnegate her position and lay down her crown or seek to lead the way for the healthy regeneration of the peoples of Europe by acting as sponsor at their baptism in the font of St. Peter's. The special telegram reports from Europe which appear in our columns go to show that King Victor Emanuel feels that this great crisis is now upon him. He has heard the voice of the democracy. He has consequently spoken to Rome. A special envoy from Italy has had an audience with Cardinal Antonelli. The Cardinal still objects. Pio Nono looks to the sword of Saint Peter; he speaks of the army and clutches both the keys and the crown. Eminent prelates who are still in Rome from foreign countries have advised his Holiness to abandon the attitude of war and make terms with the Italians and their King. The Italian Cabinet says that he must do so. It has been resolved in Cabinet Council in Florence that should the Pope still persist in his resistance to the national will an Italian army shall be marched into the Holy City at once. This will lead to other new and exciting events in the Old World. The issue will be between the governmental spirit of the Cæsars, the war spirit of Charlemagne, the ecclesiasto-imperialism of the Popes, and the indestructible mind of the masses. The American people understand easily which will triumph. The Pope will remain chief pastor of his Church, but the people must become free units of the vast congregation.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street.

EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.

Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.

1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.

Next session begins September 12. Circulars at No. 1415 LOCUST St. Applications received daily.

Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.

During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.

8 13 W. STRONG.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

8 8

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

9 10 tf Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M., Principal.

8 22 1m

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS,
No. 3917 LOCUST Street,
will be reopened September 12, by
MRS. A. J. RUSSELL and
9 6 12t* MISS MELISSA GREGORY.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.

8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 South MERRICK Street (formerly Mrs. M. E. Mitchell's.) The Fall Term of this school will begin on THURSDAY, September 15. MISS AGNES IRWIN,

8 31 tS15 Principal.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTH-WEST PENN SQUARE.—The school year for 1870 and 1871 will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of September. T. W. BRAIDWOOD,

8 31 12t Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1642 GREEN Street. Duties resumed September 14th.
REV. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M.,
9 9 6t* Principal.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12.

9 3 5w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Call or send for circular. 9 2 2w

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal. South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t*

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

MISS CLEVELAND'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 19, at No. 2023 DELANCEY Place. 9 5 13t*

THE MISSES ROGERS WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies and Children at No. 1914 PINE Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 5. 9 3 12t

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, AT Episcopal Academy, BERLIN, New Jersey. 9 7 10t*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.

8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competitors whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.

French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.

FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.

A first-class Primary Department.

The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.

Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20

Fall term will begin September 12.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and HUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.

CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
8 18 1m Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 25t

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	28,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,200·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
346,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	346,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·0 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,362,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadon	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL $600,000
ASSETS $2,733,581

Losses paid since organization $23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869 $1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869 $1,035,386·34

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,588
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	80,000
	$2,733,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 550,732·90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
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John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNdry writs of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the hotel of Joseph Yarnall, in the town of New Castle, New Castle county, Delaware, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz.—All that certain tract or parcel of land called the Mile House Farm, situate, lying, and being in the Hundred and County of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, near the town of New Castle, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the centre of the road leading from New Castle to Hamburg Lane, opposite a stone set on the north side of said road, and at the distance of 17 16-100 perches from a ditch dividing the land hereby to be conveyed from land now held by T. Tasker, formerly a part of Stonham Farm, thence along the centre of the said road north 73½ degrees, east 17 16-100 perches, to a point in the said road opposite the middle of the ditch aforesaid, thence along the middle of the ditch aforesaid north 37½ degrees, west 54 56-100 perches, thence north 49¾ degrees, west 44 76-100 perches, north 38¼ degrees, east 36 44-100 perches to the centre of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, thence along the line of the said road westwardly to the line dividing this land from land of the heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, thence with the said dividing line south, 9 degrees, west 1 78 100 perches, north 73½ degrees, west 10 5-10 perches, south 30½ degrees, west 52 perches, south 75½ degrees, east 2 5-10 perches, south 24 degrees, west 39 2-10 perches to the Marsh Bank, and continuing the same course 12 8-10 perches to low-water mark on the River Delaware, thence by the line of low-water mark up the said river to a point opposite to the stone on the side of the Hamburg road aforesaid, and thence by a line at right angles to the said road to the centre of the said road and place of beginning, containing of upland and marsh eighty-four acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Grant and Isabella, his wife, and William H. Paddock and Laura, his wife, and Elmer Clark, terre-tenant, and to be sold by

JACOB RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, Aug. 24, 1870.

Valuable farm will be sold at New Castle. It is within a few squares of the town of New Castle. 9 12 2t

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3p6

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-all inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Stores).

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
9 15 7t DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At five o'clock yesterday afternoon, Officer Hugh Donahue attempted to arrest a man named Patrick Martin, at Twentieth and Ellsworth streets, when the latter entered a house, and seizing a loaded musket, discharged it at the officer, the charge taking effect in the neck of the policeman, inflicting a dangerous wound. Officer Donahue was taken to the hospital for treatment. Martin was subsequently arrested, and committed to await the result of the injuries he had inflicted.

—A joint meeting of the Committees on Law and Finance of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office. The session was a secret one. Mr. J. L. Shoemaker, as chairman of the meeting, was directed to report an ordinance authorizing the city interest, due July 1, 1870, on loans contracted prior to 1862, and loans maturing on that date, to be paid in coin, and also to direct the Committee on Finance to report to Councils an ordinance making an appropriation for that purpose.

—The Committee on the House of Correction met yesterday. Mr. Allison, the chairman, stated that, in consequence sf some dissatisfaction among contractors who had bid for the erection of the building, at the action of the committee, he had written to the City Solicitor and had received in reply a statement that the committee was not bound to give the contract to the lowest, but to the lowest and best bidder. Communications were then read from Messrs. John Sunderland and William H. Cramer, the former stating that he was ready to enter the required security to execute the work he bid for, heating and ventilating the building, the latter comparing the bid of Mr. Dobbins with his own for the building, and of Mr. Sunderland's for heating and ventilating, by which a difference of $5600 was shown, and asking that the award of Mr. Dobbins be revoked and his bid accepted. On motion of Mr. King, the chairman was directed to submit to Councils at their next meeting the action of the committee in awarding the contract; and the chairman was also instructed to present to Councils an ordinance appropriating $450,000 additional for the erection of the building, to be taken from the loan when created. Adjourned.

—The Public Buildings Commission met yesterday, Mayor Fox in the chair. There were present Messrs. Rice, Cassidy, Wetherill, Gray, Perkins, Phillips, Cuyler, Pattell, and Wagner. On motion, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed, to report at the next meeting the best mode of procuring plans in accordance with the act of Assembly. Messrs. Perkins, Rice, Wetherill, Phillips and Cuyler were appointed the committee. A resolution was submitted, to the effect that a committee be appointed to invite from architects plans for public buildings adapted either to Washington or Penn Square, and report to the Commission. This resolution was referred to the committee previously appointed, as was one in reference to advertising for proposals for the erection of the buildings on either of the squares selected. A communication was received from the City Controller asking from the Commission an estimate of the expenditures of the same for the year 1871.

—The election of Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department took place last evening, and in several of the divisions there was a spirited contest.

In the First division William Sweeney, of the Niagara Hose, was elected over Frank J. Tibbitts and Joseph J. Searls.

In the Second division the candidates were John D. Culp, S. Y. Yeager, J. McMannis, and Wm. H. Nagle. John D. Culp, of the Hand-in-hand Engine, was elected. The contest was a close one.

In the Third division Joseph E. Smith, of the Union Engine, of Rising Sun, was elected over J. Stroup.

In the Fourth division George W. Fox, of the Columbia, of Germantown, was elected.

In the Fifth division Michael Kelly, of the Union Hose, of West Philadelphia, was elected over Wm. F. Geddes, by a vote as far as reported of four to two.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113¾.

—The Panama and West India cable is open for public business.

—A Postal Convention has been concluded between this country and Brazil.

—Distilleries are getting to work again, and the demand for Internal Revenue stamps is rapidly increasing.

—Several persons were injured by an accident on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, near Catasauqua, yesterday.

—Three lives were lost at Sulphur Springs, Ohio, on Friday, by the accidental explosion of a store of three kegs of powder. The building was completely destroyed.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS—HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Wendell Phillips accepts the nomination for Governor in the following letter:

I have no wish to be Governor of Massachusetts, and flattering as is this confidence, I thoroughly dislike to have my name drawn into party politics, for I belong to no political party; but I see nothing in your platform from which I dissent, and the struggle which underlies your movement has my fullest and heartiest sympathy. Capital and labor are partners, not enemies. They stand here to face in order to bring about a proper division of common profit. I am fully convinced that hitherto legislation has leaned too much, leaned most certainly toward capital. Hereafter we should be impartial. The State should do all it can to give the masses more leisure, more complete education, better opportunities, and a fair share of the profits. It is a shame to our Christian city and civilization for our social system to provide and expect that one man at seventy years of age should be lord of many thousands of dollars, while hundreds of other men, who have made good use of their talents and opportunities, live on charity for their daily bread. Of course there must be irregularities, but the best minds and heads of the land should give themselves to the work of changing this gross injustice, this appalling inequality. I am sure that the readiest way to turn public thought and effort into this channel is for the workingmen to organize a political party.

The social question never gets fearlessly treated here until we make politics turn on it. The real American college is the ballot-box, and on questions like these a political party has the surest and readiest way to stir discussion and secure improvement. If my name will strengthen your movement you are welcome to it. Allow me to add, though looking for a large vote, if we fail we should not be discouraged by a small one. Last year's experience shows your strength, and the anti-slavery movement proves how quickly the correct principle wins assent if earnest men work for it.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE PRUSSIANS NEAR THE WALLS OF PARIS—CONTRADICTORY REPORTS CONCERNING AN ARMISTICE—THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY—THE BALTIC BLOCKADE INEFFECTIVE.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Mr. Washburne to-day, while on his way to the central telegraph office, to send a dispatch, was recognized in front of the building by the crowd. He was cheered, and the crowd increasing the minister received a most enthusiastic ovation. Mr. Washburne was much moved.

This evening the employes of the telegraph companies and many others assembled in front of the American legation and made another demonstration in honor of the government of the United States and its representative.

La France says that while the Republic is everywhere welcomed, the delay in the meeting of the Constitutional Assembly is a cause of dissatisfaction. The supreme tribunals of law have removed to Tours, where they are now in session.

PARIS, Sept. 12, 10 A. M.—The government has dispatched M. Thiers on a secret mission to London, Vienna and St. Petersburg.

The government declares that the right of printing and publishing is free.

At 1.30 this evening a heavy skirmish took place between eight squadrons of French dragoons, which garrisoned Chateau Thierry, and the Prussian advanced guard, and the latter was repulsed.

Thionville, Montmedy and Strasburg resist vigorously.

The Prussians found in the Emperor's desk a detailed statement of the Prussian forces, numbering 1,000,000 men, 1600 cannon, and 160,000 horses.

The *Gaulois* reports that England, in the name of the neutral Powers, asks the King of Prussia for a fifteen days armistice. No reply has been received, but there are fair prospects of assent.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—It is asserted that McMahon asked to retreat from Sedan to Paris, but was prevented by orders of Palikao. He will justify himself to the public when he has recovered from his wounds.

Several of the Garde Mobile, belonging to wealthy families, have disappeared, and these deserters have been denounced before military tribunals. Trochu has called on them to return to their posts or take the consequences.

It is said that Bazaine has made a successful sortie from Metz.

The Bourse is firmer and Rentes have advanced four francs.

Four generals, one colonel and five commandants have been sent to a German fortress for refusing to sign the capitulation at Sedan.

Among the new appointments are those of two young men employed on journals at 300 and 200 francs per month who have been named as prefects.

Political meetings are announced for next week to bring forward candidates for the new Assembly.

RHEIMS, Sept. 6.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The King's headquarters were established here yesterday, and are to remain until the 9th, to give all the troops time to come up and concentrate, including what can be spared from Metz. Seven northern German corps, besides two Bavarian and Wirtemberg corps, are on the road unhindered.

According to the official reports six full cavalry divisions are expected to reach Paris on September 13 and 14. When the regiments now coming forward arrive, and the reserves, also on the way, join their regiments, the German army will certainly reach and probably exceed 400,000 men. The people everywhere reproach the Emperor, but do not favor the Republic. They are all anxious for peace, and they are mostly in favor of the Comte de Paris.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The Duke of Mecklenberg with the 1st and 7th divisions of the 9th corps heretofor in Schleswig-Holstein, and two divisions of reserves and landwehr, being the army formed at Hamburg on the Palatinate, is on the way to Paris. Here and elsewhere, all the line troops and reserve battalions have gone, and the guard and garrison service is performed by landwehr. Mustering here and at Torgau, in Silesia, continues. The landwehr officers absolved from military obligations years ago, are notified to hold themselves for eventual service.

Bismarck has said that he will have such a tremendous force in France as must crush resistance, and especially prevent everywhere the organization of new forces. But for the national clamor for Alsace and Lorraine, it is certain that Bismarck would be content with Metz and Strasburg held as national fortresses.

It is reported that Bazaine not only refused capitulation, when informed that the Emperor and McMahon's army were prisoners and when the Emperor advised the surrender of Metz, but declared, in a towering passion, that he would not respect Napoleon's wishes, and would shoot any French officer advising surrender.

It is believed that Russia and Austria have rejected all overtures, and will not stir for republican France. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* (semi-official), tells France substantially that she had better yield Alsace, and so much of Lorraine as Germany needs.

The recognition of the French Republic by America was to be expected, but the Berlin Foreign Office thinks that the extreme warmth of America's declaration implies a partial withdrawal of sympathy from Prussia, following so closely after Secretary Fish's refusal to protest against the expulsion of the Germans from France.

The Baltic blockade is ineffective, and vessels enter and leave Dantzig and Konigsburg freely. The French fleet has great difficulty in getting coal The expenses are enormous, and the blockade will probably soon be abandoned.

The following dispatch from the King to the Queen has been received, dated ten o'clock on Sunday night:

"The citadel of Laon exploded after its surrender, just as the Prussians were preparing to enter. 350 men were killed, including 200 of the Mobile Guards. Many were shockingly mutilated. William, of Mecklenburg, was wounded. There must have been treason."

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 8.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—The Strasburg besieging army is constantly reinforced, and now numbers nearly 70,000 men. The sorties of the defenders are desperate but futile. The batteries are rapidly completed, and heavier guns are placed in the nearest parallels.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12, 4 P. M., via LONDON.—Italy, Austria and Russia are agreed in principle, and have authorized Russia to ask Prussia for an armistice. A dispatch to that effect has been sent by telegraph to Berlin, but no answer has yet been received.

Lord Lyons, who has heretofore acted as an intermediary between France and Prussia, has resigned the task in favor of Senor Olozaga, the Spanish minister.

The Empress Eugenie, while on her way to England, remained concealed three days in the environs of this city.

A convoy of French wounded has arrived here.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—An outbreak is reported in the province of Viterbo. The people surrounded the Papal zouaves in their intrenchments at Viterbo, Mountifasorie, and Valentano, and threatened to attack them. Order was restored in the name of the King of Italy.

The Daily Telegraph has a special dispatch stating that an arrangement for the occupation of the Papal territory has been agreed to. A *plebiscitum* is to be taken by which the inhabitants are to decide for the Pope or King as their civil ruler, the decision to be binding on both. In the meantime the Italian troops will hold the Roman territory until the voting is over, and if the result is adverse to the King he will withdraw.

The Papal towns are sending petitions to the Italian government for protection.

Naples urges the King not to hesitate to make Rome the capital of the nation.

The official journal of the government at Florence justifies the occupation of the patrimony of St. Peter, and maintaining it, as necessary for the Pope as for Italy.

The journal hopes the Pontiff will accept the guardianship of the Italian government.

The Inconstant brings news of the loss of the ironclad Captain. She reports that the Captain before sailing narrowly escaped destruction by fire. The packing of her feed-pipe ignited, and had made considerable progress before it was discovered. It was extinguished with difficulty. During the gale one of her heavy guns got loose from its fastenings, in consequence of the tremendous rolling of the ship, and, suddenly careening, struck a gunner and killed him instantly.

The Shipping Gazette demands a strict investigation. The British public should know how one of the staunchest vessels afloat foundered in weather which a collier might have outlived.

ROME, Sept. 12.—[Special to New York Tribune.] The troops have crossed the frontier. General Cadona has issued a proclamation to the Roman people. There is great enthusiasm and excitement among the troops and people. France has recalled all the French soldiers under the Papal flag, 2000 in number. Many towns in the Papal States have already proclaimed provisional governments.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—[Special to the New York World.]—Paris will fight to the last, and Trochu is satisfied that he can hold out. A part of the enemy's forces are to be near the walls on Tuesday, and the rest will follow rapidly. The people are speculating as to where the bombs will fall. The walls are one and a half miles from the outer boulevards, and the outlying forts are a mile from the walls. So the enemy's guns must take a position three miles from the outer boulevards. This allays the fears of the citizens.

In the meantime negotiations are very actively going on.

The statement of the *Gaulois* that England demands an armistice is not true.

It has been ascertained from official authority, in Downing street, that England has sent no note to Prussia.

Favre is expected here to-night. If he asks the English government to offer terms it will do so, but not if unasked.

Granville will be present at the conference with Favre.

The Archbishop of Canterbury orders an offertory for the sick and wounded in all the churches of his diocese.

The Pope has sent a protest to the Powers against the occupation of his territory, but will not resist it by arms. He is coming to England in a British frigate, and the Archbishop is preparing for his reception.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..... 5 38 MOON SETS..... 8 20
SUN SETS..... 6 13 HIGH WATER..... 3 33

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Erin	Havre	New York	Aug. 27
Parana	London	New York	Aug. 27
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 31
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
England	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 3
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Pennsylvania	New York	Havre	Sept. 17
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Sept. 17
C of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Sept. 20
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 21
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Parana	New York	London	Sept. 24
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 18
Liberty	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Sept. 15
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Sept. 16
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 16
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N. C.	Sept. 16
Hercules	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 17
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 17
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, Boston, Weld, Rice & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Nor. bark De Geer, Tellefsen, Cork, for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Mary A. Chase, Dolan, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Matilda, Wilson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, Gloucester, do.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, Salem, do.
Schr Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, do. do.
Schr George Nevinger, Smith, do. do.
Schr Four Sisters, Shearer, do. do.
Schr Jessie Wilson, Connelly, do. do.
Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, do. do.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, do. do.
Schr L. Holmes, Eldridge, Mingston, Mass., Repplier, Gordon & Co.
Schr John Somers, Heath, Portland, do.
Schr Onward, Bunker, Portsmouth, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr J. K. Manning, Gandy, Saco, Weld, Rice & Co.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr Laura, Bliss, do. do.
Schr Walter Palmer, Parker, do. do.
Schr Frances, Blake, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersol, Washington, do.
Schr F. Jamison, Jamison, Charleston, do.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, Apponaug, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, 43 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Below the Brown, saw a ship at anchor; below the Ledge Light, one bark, a full-rigged brig, and three herm. brigs, all bound up; off Fourteen-feet Bank, bark Coriolan, Von Bremer, from Hamburg, and one bark (foreign) unknown; above Fourteen-feet Bank, one bark; below Bombay Hook, a light bark; off Reedy Island, schr A. Rokes.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Mary D. Haskell, Haskell, from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Mary D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Island Belle, Pierce, from Vinalhaven, with granite to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr W. S. Coston, Waters, from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary Jane, Waters, from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr George Deering, Willard, fm Portland, with merchandise.

Schr Sea Queen, Rosebrooke, 9 days fm Portland, with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr W. B. Morgan, Blades, 2 days from Seaford, Del., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr Mary C. Sipple, 2 days from Milford, Del., with railroad ties to Jas. L. Bewley & Co

Schr Anna Virginia, Lewis, from Dorchester.

Schr Alice B. Alley, from New York.

Schr Pelly Price, Adams, from Providence.

Schr James L. Maloy, Russell, do.

Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, from Boston.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 12.—Three barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

J. W. Andrews and Ellen, with grain for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 12.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Lieut.-Gov. Jones, Osprey, C. H. Gage, and J. E. Dunham, all with coal, for New York.

Rockwood, Carrie, Goodwill, Minnie Repplier, A. H. Griswold, Sarah Ann, Thomas Maloney, O. L. Nims, Sarah Hummell, and Lady Loretta, all with coal, for New York, left with those reported yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 13.—The C. A. Dornfield, with pig iron, for Baltimore, left last evening.

Mary and Emma, with coal, for New York, left yesterday.

15 light barges; 1 loaded, the Easton & McMahon; and 2 transient, 18 in all, left this port for Baltimore yesterday. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 12—10 A. M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports as follows:—Passed in on Saturday, bark Princess Alice, from Newport, Eng.; brig Albert Lewis, from Windsor, N. B.; brig G. E. Dale, from Bangor; and a bark and brig unknown.

The ship Castine went to sea on Saturday night, and the ship Westmoreland yesterday; also, bark Wasp, and a bark unknown.

In harbor, brigs Ida and Reaper, three brigs unknown, and about 70 schooners.

During the blow on Saturday night the schr Bird, of Lewes, went ashore, and a sloop from Chincoteague was capsized.

4 P. M.—The pilot-boat Turley reports:—Passed in, brig Yankee Blade; also, brig Alice Wood, and schrs John Fryer and Ada Allen.

Passed in to-day, brig Proteus, and a Norwegian ship from Liverpool, name unknown.

Wind S. E. Thermometer, 74.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Batavia, Le Messurier, fm New York 1st, at Queenstown 12th inst., and proceeded for Liverpool.

Steamer City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Arizona, Gray, from Aspinwall, 2d inst., at New York yesterday—so supposed; reported the Amazon, from Aspinwall.

Steamer Periere, Lamaire, from New York 3d, at Brest 6 A. M., 12th inst., and proceeded for Havre.

Steamers Tripoli, Brown, and Etna, Lochead, at Boston yesterday, from Liverpool.

Steamer De Soto, Morton, at New Orleans 10th inst., from New York.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Hunter, at Charleston 11th inst., in 36 hours from New York.

Steamer Mariposa, Kemble, from New York, at New Orleans 7th inst.

Steamer Rapidan, Whitehurst, from Galveston, at the Southwest Pass 7th inst.

Steamer General Meade, Sampson, from New Orleans 4th, at New York 11th inst.

Steamer J. S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 10th inst.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York 11th inst.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, hence, at Boston 11th instant.

Brig Tangier, Rose, hence, at Boston 11th inst.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Henson, hence, at Richmond 10th inst.

Schr William and James, Outten, sailed fm Richmond 10th inst. for James River, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 9th inst.

DRY GOODS.

1870.

WAR'S DOINGS.

Important to Dry Goods Buyers.

Owing to the unfortunate state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, there is a moral certainty of ALL EUROPEAN GOODS being advanced in price; in fact, already importers of SILKS are asking a large percentage over last season's prices, and goods are scarce at that. We have quite a good stock on hand of

Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods,

Which we propose FOR THE PRESENT to sell at old prices, not putting on one cent advance. Also,

FRENCH AND LLAMA LACES,

Which it will pay well to buy now at old prices, even to keep for next summer. Also,

BLACK CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, and BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and DELAINES, and KID GLOVES, CORSETS, and LINEN GOODS.

We would advise our friends to lay in their stock of the above goods for family use.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

stu6 PHILADELPHIA.

Established in 1853.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

BROAD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Broad and Thompson streets, three stories, with French roof, containing all modern improvements, newly frescoed and painted throughout.

ALSO, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, west side of Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, Lot west side Broad, above Vine street, 100 by 200 feet. Also, west side Broad, above Thompson street, 150 by 209 feet. Also, east side Broad street, 100 by 528 feet to Thirteenth street.

ALSO, LARGE BUILDING on Dock street, known as "Jones Hotel;" will be rented and altered to suit tenant. R. J. DOBBINS,

8 18 thstu *Ledger* Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES,

4114 Spruce street, possession October 10.

4116 Spruce street, immediate possession.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,

9 6 tuths 1m 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.

Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,

8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,

GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

8 11 7s Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER BENSON, JR., DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of ALEXANDER BENSON, Jr., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims to present the same without delay to EDWIN N. BENSON, GUSTAVUS S. BENSON, EDWIN NORTH, Administrators, No. 6 S. THIRD Street.

Or to their Attorney, GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq., 8 16 tu6t* S. E. cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Sts.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Flue Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.

8 15 5

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

Office and Warehouse, No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

4 1 7

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company

Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"

OR THE

Newport Coal,

From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.

As the company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

PRESENT LOW PRICES

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office, No. 122 South SECOND Street, AT THEIR COAL YARDS, No. 904 RICHMOND Street, AMERICA Street, above Diamond, Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

S 26 1m

$5·50.

LARGE NUT

White Ash, Pure and Clean.

Give it a Trial.

MITCHELL & WROTH'S

COAL DEPOT,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,

9 2 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75. Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING, LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL, Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER, Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building,

Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
O. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13fmw6

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. OAKE, Proprietor

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS, 6 11 2m Proprietor.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES AT Gold Prices,

EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.

FRENCH PLATES ONLY.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.

OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.

6 27 mwf 6m

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

AMUSEMENTS.

HOUP LA! OLD DAN RICE WITH HIS OWN GREAT CIRCUS. Trick Horse AMPLIATION and ASIATIC ANIMAL SPECTACLE will exhibit:
Lot EIGHTH Street, between Race and Vine, MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 13, and 14.
Lot corner BERKS and FOURTH Streets, KENSINGTON, THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
On the KEYSTONE SKATING PARK, OLD SOUTHWARK, FRIDAY, Sept. 16.
Lot corner THIRTY-SIXTH and MARKET, WEST PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, Sept. 17.
Performance every AFTERNOON and EVENING. Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents. 9 8 9t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.

THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
Presenting to the public the FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA will give during the season of 1870-71 Four Grand Concerts at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. There will also be given Ten Soirees of Classical Chamber Music in the large room of the National Conservatory of Music.

This Orchestra offers its services to the public for Concerts, Operatic and Dramatic Performances, Commencements, etc., etc. Also in private soirees for Solos, Nonettes, Ottettes, Sextettes, Quintetts, Quartetts, Trios, and Duos.

Engagements received at the office, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.

Subscription lists at the Music Stores and at the Office. 9 12 1m

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING, first production in this city of the powerful play by Victorien Sardou, adapted by Augustin Daly, entitled FERNANDE, FER

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE IMPENDING ARMISTICE.

THE reports from France, although somewhat contradictory, clearly indicate that there will be at least a temporary suspension of active hostilities, and the pressure made upon the Prussians for an armistice is so strong that they can scarcely avoid acceding to it. The probabilities that they will grant it are increased by the fact that it will only, in substance, make a virtue of necessity. They have already disposed of all the French armies in the field, and if they regard military considerations exclusively, their main task now is to concentrate their forces in the investment of Paris. It is scarcely possible that they wish to batter down that magnificent capital, and if they intend to incline its inhabitants to a favorable peace by cutting off their supplies and awakening fears of famine, this object may be as well advanced if needle-guns are stacked and cannon are left lying idle as if they continue their murderous work.

If an armistice is declared the European diplomatists will make a tremendous effort to prevent a renewal of hostilities. In spite of their selfish jealousies, their distrust of each other, and their animosity to republicanism, they are all anxious to prevent France from being totally crushed, or to make her desperate enough to revive a crusade like that instituted by the first republic. Germany, too, has little to gain and much to lose by a continuation of her terrible work of destruction. Her bitter memories of the harsh terms imposed by Napoleon when France was her conqueror naturally prompt her to exact retribution; but the completeness of her rebound and the fullness of her present power afford a warning of the danger and impolicy of driving a proud and powerful people too closely to the wall in the hour of their misfortune, and of forcing them to make schemes of vengeance a paramount object of national existence.

If the war must go on, France has already lost so much that she can bid defiance to fate, and new events are more likely to redound to her advantage than to her injury. She can look for allies among jealous kings as well as among sympathizing republicans. If the Czar plays false, Castellar may be true; if Victor Emanuel makes no effort to incline Germany to moderation, Garibaldi may rally among his Italian followers a strong band of supporters; and if the Government of Great Britain stretches forth no helping hand, her people may find means of extending aid.

If a French republic can be peacefully established now, and satisfactory guarantees be given to Germany that it will not renew hostilities, we know of no good reason why France should not, like Switzerland, be freely allowed to work out her own destiny, and to find in future freedom an ample compensation for the mortification of her martial vanity. The Bourbons, Orleanists, and Bonapartes have all run their course without establishing any special claims to the affection or gratitude of European nations, and the French should have a fair chance to show of what they are capable when they are totally untrammelled by kings or dynasties and unawed by foreign interference.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

THE campaign in New York is growing interesting. The Republicans are becoming anxious to redeem the State, or at least to cut down the Democratic majority to something like moderate proportions. If the ambitious leaders do not suspend their selfish quarrels it is hoped that they will not seek to gratify their private animosities by rendering aid and comfort to the common enemy. The new law of Congress will help to stop repeating and to secure a fair election in New York city, and the popularity of the Republican nominees is expected to bring out a very fair proportion of the strength of the party. On the other hand the Democrats are about to renominate Governor Hoffman, who is the strongest man they could put in the field, and desperate efforts will be made to re-elect him by a large majority, not only for the purpose of making him a prominent candidate for the Presidency, but to destroy all doubts of continued Democratic ascendancy in the Empire State. The whole Democratic programme will be broken up if they lose New York, as their hopes of national ascendancy are based on a continuance of their power in that State. Under these circumstances an exciting campaign may be anticipated, and the result will exercise an important influence on national politics.

THE RETURNS from Maine furnish little comfort to the Democracy. The Republicans have elected their candidate for Governor by an increased majority over last year, and all their candidates for Congress; while the Democrats have nothing left to console them except the probability that they have carried the Legislature in three counties this year instead of in two, as in 1869. Their roosters can't do much crowing over this odd county.

JURIES AS LAW-MAKERS AND LAW-BREAKERS.

ON Saturday last, at Charlottesville, Va., a man who had killed the betrayer of his daughter was acquitted by the jury, and the Judge, in commenting upon the verdict, remarked that it was natural, but in accord neither with the law nor the evidence. In other words, the jury who had been sworn to try the case according to the law and the evidence totally disregarded their solemn oaths, and decided the case according to what was justice in their private and individual opinions. It is admitted on all sides that no jury will convict a man for murder in a case of this kind; but while we may sympathize with the motives that may induce a verdict of not guilty even when the evidence is direct and unmistakable, it is impossible to close our eyes to the demoralization that must ensue in the administration of justice if the sympathies of juries are permitted to overrule the law under any circumstances. The members of the jury in the case before us clearly committed perjury, but they only followed the example of numerous other juries in all parts of the country who have been placed in similar predicaments in doing so, and it can scarcely be considered an extenuation of their offense that they preferred to violate their solemn oaths rather than to aid in carrying out a law that they conceived to be in an eminent degree unjust. It is the law, however, and not the average citizen who is called to sit upon juries, which is really to blame in this matter, and so long as no adequate punishment is provided for violations of female purity it may be expected that the male members of a family which has been brought to shame by the betrayal of a sister, daughter, or wife will take the law in their own hands, and make the offender pay a penalty that will be in some degree proportionate to his offense. That a class of crimes which are greater than murder if the misery they produce or their evil effects upon society are taken as criterions should scarcely render the criminal liable to even a nominal punishment, is a grievous wrong; and until the law protects society in this matter better than it does now, public opinion will make a law of its own which will declare that killing is no murder.

We admit that the subject is a difficult one to deal with, and that in the excitement of the trial of a man for killing the seducer of his daughter or sister, the complicity of the female in the original crime is too often lost sight of altogether, and the male criminal is held to be the chief if not the only offender, while the woman is esteemed the injured victim of arts and wiles by which her innocence was betrayed. That in a great many instances this is not the case scarcely needs to be demonstrated, but leaving everything else out of consideration, it is evident that the laws ought to provide pains and penalties for crimes of this class, that will in some degree protect society and offer greater inducements than at present for jurors to decide impartially and fairly, according to the evidence set before them, with an assurance that the law will do justice without any improper interference on the part of those who are never intended to be law-makers.

THE Convention appointed to revise the rules of the Republican party of Philadelphia met yesterday, and after perfecting its organization, and providing for the appointment of a committee of fifteen to prepare rules, it adjourned to meet at the call of this committee. The convention embraces among its members a large number of talented, active, and skilful politicians, and if they make an earnest effort to improve the delegate system there can be no doubt of its success. If they rise above the low ambition of serving cliques, and honestly strive to advance the welfare of the whole party, they will not only secure its permanent ascendancy but pave the way for an improvement in the character of the Republican nominees. The future welfare of the country depends more upon the improvement of the nominating systems of the great parties than upon any other single reform, and it would redound much to the credit of the present convention if they made Philadelphia Republicanism a safe and shining exemplar to the whole Union.

MINISTER WASHBURNE is playing the *role* of the American in Paris in a style which has never before been attempted, and which redounds greatly to his credit, as well as to the honor of this country. At the outset of the war he was selected as the representative of German interests, after the departure of the German ambassador, and in this capacity he smoothed the rugged paths of thousands of German residents who were compelled to leave France. On the other hand, his prompt recognition of the new republic has evoked the warm gratitude of the Provisional Government and the Parisians. Thus, while acting with perfect sincerity, he has been the good angel of both parties, and won deserved applause from both combatants. This circumstance will make him a peculiarly appropriate and useful mediator, and terms of adjustment can be discussed through him with great propriety. As he has no sinister interest in the controversy, he can act for the common good of both parties.

YESTERDAY a man named John S. Cropsey had a hearing at the Central Station on the charge of having personated John Schenkel in the straw bail case before Recorder Givin a few weeks ago. The evidence against Cropsey was strong but not conclusive, and he was accordingly held in $8000 bail for a further hearing to-day. If Cropsey is really the individual who procured the release of Edward Lyons, alias Edward F. Landman, the Navy Yard burglar, we hope sincerely that he will be identified beyond the shadow of a doubt, and that he will be promptly put upon trial, convicted of perjury, and sentenced to the penitentiary for the full term allowed by the law.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Fernande" at the Arch.

Victorien Sardou's play of *Fernande*, which was produced at the Arch last evening, is of the French Frenchy. It belongs to the same school as *Camille*, and, like that once popular drama, it will prove unpleasant to those are impressed with the idea that the stage is not the proper place for exposing the sore spots of society, and who think that there are more attractive subjects for dramatic treatment than the *demi-monde* life of Paris. Strictly speaking *Camille* cannot be called an immoral play, because it has a most obvious and impressive moral. It is open to grave objections, however, inasmuch as it sets before an indiscriminate audience a highly wrought picture of a kind of life that decent people, for their own good, had best know as little about as possible. *Fernande*, like *Camille*, is a powerful and fascinating drama, but it is also an extremely unpleasant one, and its unpleasant features are only made more obvious by the poor attempt of the American adapter to cover them with a thin veneer of propriety. In the original, "Fernande," the heroine, like "Camille," has fallen into evil ways more through force of circumstances than choice. Her instincts and aspirations are pure notwithstanding her degraded condition, and she joyfully accepts the offer of a benevolent young lawyer, "Philip de Pomerol," to rescue her. "Philip" interests his friend the 'Countess Clotilde" in his protege, and the lady gladly takes the girl under her protection. In the meantime "Clotil le" finds that her lover, "Andre, Marquis de Arcis," has become alienated from her, and by a peculiarly feminine device she brings him to a confession that he loves her no longer, and that his affections are fixed upon another woman, and that this woman is "Fernande," with whose antecedents "Andre' is unacquainted, as he had never seen her except at the theatre. "Clotilde" then conceives the devilish device of marrying the girl to "Andre" without allowing him to know who she is, and she succeeds in carrying out her plans, "Fernande" being made to believe that her husband is acquainted with her history, and that he has generously consented to forget and forgive. The *denouement* consists in "Clotilde" informing "Andre" of the revenge she had taken, and in his taking his wife to his arms after an agonizing scene, in which her good faith and pure intentions are demonstrated in the plainest manner. In the American adaptation "Fernande" is represented as the "decoy duck" of a gambling hell, acting under the orders of a brutal master, but pure in spite of her dangerous surroundings. It is obvious that by such a modification as this the play is materially weakened, and if we must have such subjects exhibited upon the stage, the frankness of the French dramatist is in every way preferable to the conventional proprieties of the American adapter.

Fernande in every scene shows the skill of a most accomplished dramatist, and it is undoubtedly one of the most subtle, most powerful, and most thoroughly artistic performances that has ever proceeded from the pen of M. Sardou. It is only to be regretted that this accomplished writer, like so many of his compatriots of both sexes, should exhibit a morbid fondness for a class of subjects that a really refined taste would decide to be outside of the realms of true art.

Mrs. Drew as "Clotilde" gives an unequal performance, and does not put forth all her strength except in the strongest scenes. Her conception of the character is in an eminent degree artistic, and her acting is exceedingly impressive in those situations that make the greatest demand upon her talents. Miss Price as "Fernande" is pathetic when pathos is required, and her personation is pleasing if not marked by any very high artistic qualities. The part of "Philip de Pomerol," which is assumed by Mr. Barton Hill, does not call for any extraordinary efforts on the part of the actor, and it is sufficient to say that Mr. Hill fulfilled all its requirements with ease and dignity. "Georgette de Pomerol," as the spoiled, pettish, jealous, but affectionate young wife of the lawyer, finds a competent representative in Miss May Saville, who proves herself to be a graceful actress, with ample ability for such a part as this. Mr. James represents "Andre" with somewhat too much of the stiltedness of manner that unpleasantly marks most of his personations; but, in spite of this defect, his performance is one of much real merit. Mr. McManus, in the part of "Bracassin," a seedy attache of the gambling hell from which "Fernande' is rescued, gives an excellent eccentric sketch, just a trifle overdone, but in the right style. "The Commandeur Jarbl," another "eccentric" character, apparently intended to represent a Frenchman's idea of an American, is very badly played by Mr. Craig, who either does not understand the part or does not trouble himself to play it as it should be played.

Fernande is placed upon the stage in very elegant style, and so far as the scenery and appointments are concerned there is nothing to be desired. The saloon in "Clotilde's" house, where the incidents of the second and third act take place, is, we believe, entirely new, and it is one of the richest and most beautiful interiors we have ever seen on any stage.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Damon" in Banim's play of *Damon and Pythias*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Fernande* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an interesting minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of burnt-cork attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS will exhibit this afternoon and evening on the lot on Eighth street, between Race and Vine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ DALY'S GREAT WHISKY WAREROOMS.—The immense establishment of H. M. DALY, No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street, is probably the largest in the United States. Five stories in height, it runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance, we may say, of 215 feet. And this huge building is filled from cellar to attic with the very rarest and purest brands of whiskies. The seeker after the genuine article can find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is sufficient to note here that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notices of all purchasers. 9 13wthsp2t

☞ THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily at M. H. SOBY'S, No. 416 LIBRARY Street, from 10 until 2 o'clock. JOS. R. ASH, Chairman.
9 6 tuths

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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☞ HORTICULTURAL HARVEST HOME. AUTUMNAL EXHIBITION PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, September 13, 14, 15, and 16, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

MUSIC AND SONG.
PROMENADE CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING,
By INVISIBLE MUSICIANS AND SINGERS,
Concealed within a Bower of Plants.
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CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED VOICES.
Admission, 50 cents. 9 13 4t

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

At a meeting of the committee, held on SATURDAY, August 15, to consider the report of the subcommittee on the matter of the dispute as to the nomination for Congress in the Second Congressional district, after hearing the evidence submitted, it was unanimously decided that Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL was the regularly nominated candidate of the Republican Convention of that district.

Extract from the Minutes.

JOHN L. HILL,
President.

Attest—
JOHN MCCULLOUGH,
MARSHALL C. HONG, } Secretaries. 1t

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES OF PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING,
under the auspices of the
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES
OF PHILADELPHIA,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 14,
AT CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
The meeting will be addressed by
HON. R. STOCKETT MATHEWS,
OF BALTIMORE.
LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED.

ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, President.
J. EBEN HARKINS, Secretary.
A. WILSON HENSZEY,
9 12 3t Chairman Committee on Meetings.

☞ GRAND OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1870 BY THE
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES OF PHILADELPHIA
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, at 8 o'clock,
HON. HENRY WILSON,
of Massachusetts, will address the young men of Philadelphia. Parquet and parquet circle reserved for gentlemen with ladies.
By order of the Executive Committee.
EZRA LUKENS, President.
H. C. HAWKINS, Secretary.
Tickets of admission can be had free, at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, "Bulletin" Office, WORTHINGTON'S, opposite the Post Office, and at the Union League. 9 13 tuthf3t

☞ T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ JOSH BILLINGS SAYS:—"ANY BUSIness firm that hasn't got sand enough in its craw to expend a few hundred dollars in making its business known, ought to shut up shop and go peddling peanuts." Our friend, J. C. HANCOCK, Coal Merchant, at the N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, entertains a similar opinion, and selects THE EVENING TELEGRAPH as one of the best vehicles for making known his business. He is now well prepared to see his patrons, having a full supply of all the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill of all sizes. Call and make his acquaintance. 9 9 3m4p

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

AUTUMN IN THE COUNTRY
THE
KITTATINNY HOUSE,
At the DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa.,
will continue open the entire Autumn at reduced rates of board. The change of foliage commencing about the 20th of September is nowhere seen to greater perfection. Write for circulars.
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9 13 tuthstf Proprietors.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Black and Green Teas,
IN STORE,
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Eminently Satisfactory!	605	Great Brown Hall!	

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COMPLETENESS AND MAGNIFICENCE
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" "	15·00
" " Silk Lined	18·00

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WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, Sept. 15,
A Superior Assortment of Laces, Collars, and Hdkfs.
All the new designs in Made-up Goods.
New Patterns in Embroideries.
A full line of White Goods, Lace Tidies in Choice Styles.
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And a great variety of SEASONABLE GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold at a small advance on importers' prices. 9 13 3trp

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6-4 black Queen's Cloths, $1.
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All of the above goods 25 per cent. less than market value.
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Plaid Cloths for suits.
Gray Plaid Cloths, 1¼ yards wide, $1·50.
Plaid Cloaking and Suiting Cloths, all prices and colors.
Black and White Plaid Cloths, $2.
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Black Cloths, Blue Cloths, White Cloths, Scarlet Cloths, White Velvet Cords.
10 cases Waterproof Cloths, $1 up.
Black and White mixed Waterproofs, $1.
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Double-faced Waterproofs.
Real English Waterproofs.
Cloths and Cassimeres of every description.
Linen Huck Towels, job lot.
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200 dozen napkins, $1 per dozen.
8-4 Bleached and Linen Damask, 75c.
8-4 Scarlet and Black Table Covers, $1·18.
SHAWLS.
Square and Long, American and Imported, Striped and Plaids; large line now open; all new designs.
Best Kid Gloves in Philadelphia for $1.
Real Kid Gloves, $1.
Kid Gloves of every variety.

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P. S.—Also, one case real Irish Roll Poplins, all colors, at $1·25; usual price, $1·75.
1 case Plaid Waterproof, a new article for suits.
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Will open to-morrow morning, in Cloak Room, rear part of store, entire new designs of Ladies' Suits, finished complete.
Ladies' Brown Poplin Suits.
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Ladies' Drab Poplin Suits.
Ladies' Black Poplin Suits.
Ladies' Poplin Suits, all colors.
Ladies' Gray Cloth Suits.
Ladies' Waterproof Suits.
Ladies' Plaid Cloth Suits.
Gray Suits, with fringe to match, in great variety; all entirely new designs, and the first offered in this market.

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Bee Hive Store, late Proctor's,
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WANTED—ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, BY a family of four persons, one an invalid with nurse, five rooms, with first-class board, and with a family where no other boarders are taken. Will pay $100 per week, if suited in location, etc., between Eleventh and Nineteenth and Pine and Arch streets. Address A. B. C., office of this paper. 1t*

AGENTS WANTED—IN THE CITY OF PHIladelphia, and in all the principal cities and towns of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, by the NORTH AMERICAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Liberal inducements offered. Call on or address W. W. KURTZ, President, No. 432 WALNUT Street. 1t*

WANTED.—SPINNERS, TURNERS, FILERS, Casters, and Machinists wanted by BAKER, ARNOLD & CO., Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, S. W. corner TWELFTH and BROWN Streets, Philadelphia. 9 13 3t

WANTED—A COMPETENT ORGANIST FOR a first-class choir in a city church. Address, with references, "Quartette," office of this paper. 9 13 3t*

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FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.

The Religious Season.

Yesterday was no iceable as the beginning of the religious season, which, just as much as the amusement season, has its regularly recognized date for ending and commencing. Many churches which had been closed all summer, were thrown open, and the new bonnet was an institution in the pews while the new heart was preached from the pulpit. The necessity for preaching in season and out of season is not recognized by us. We preach twice on Sundays and give a lecture over during the week, so long as the weather enables us to "draw." Whenever the congregations begin to fall off, and the falling off is traceable to the heat of the weather, the season is voted over and the church-doors begin to close. It is not so very difficult to determine what the reason of this is. I see no reason or cause why ministers have not as much right as actors have to rest, but I see a very plain reason why the ministers "draw" so very poorly during the warm weather. It is because their platitudinarian sermons so abound in the elements of sleep. In the great majority of cases their weak homilies are a sort of moral chloral-hydrate which send soul and body alike into unrefreshing slumbers. A few preachers, such as Hepworth, Chapin, Bellows, and Henry Ward Beecher, "draw" well because they get off original things and make their hearers *think*. This is especially the case with that sweet religious genius, Mr. Bellows, the personalness of whose sermons often resemble that of a private and confidential exhortation. In fact, most of the live preachers of the day have given up preaching doctrine, and preach truths that enter into the daily straining after a Christ-like life. It would be impossible to tell from their discourses, only, what their doctrinal beliefs were beyond that of God's being infinitely wise, just, powerful, holy, and loving, and of man's duty consisting in loving God with all his mind, conscience, heart, and soul, and his neighbor as himself.

Pleasant for the Poor.

It would be difficult, perhaps, to calculate with correctness the quality and quantity of the benefits which has been conferred upon the poorer classes of New York by the improvements which have been made in the city parks, by the music which is every evening performed in one of them, and by the pains which have been taken to redeem such waste places as the City Hall "Park" and the Battery recently were. The City Hall "Park" was called so by a figure of speech. It was scarcely more of a park than those lumber yards were which some years ago used to be so lavishly distributed along Broad street in Philadelphia. The intervals appropriated to grass-plats had entirely lost their characteristic greenness: its "fountain," situated in the centre of the space where the new post office is now building, was never turned on, and the ruin became the favorite rendezvous for bootblacks and news-boys. The railings which bounded the "park" were fringed with booths, where fruit, ice cream, penny-songs, and cigars were dispensed, and the entire area had a most demoralized, woe-begone, and unmetropolitan appearance. The Park Commissioners have done everything to redeem this forlorn spot. The southern extremity has, of course, been cut off to accommodate the new Post Office, but the northern half has been laid out into neat beds, provided with new walks and railings, and edged with a wide new sidewalk which will constitute one of the most commodious pavements in the city. The Battery is also experiencing a picturesque change for the better, and in another year will be quite a charming little inclosure of green and shade.

The Census.

Hitherto, the returns of the present census have had a tendency to prove that our population is not near so large as we thought it was and as we desired to have. *Can* we have been mistaken? Or, stranger still, can our population have failed to increase? For years past we have been constantly extending our limits, and are vastly richer now in suburbs than we ever were before. Neither can it be denied that constant accessions have been made to our population from almost every other country. At an ultimate and satisfactory cause of "this thusness," therefore, it seems almost impossible to arrive, except on the theory that the apparent smallness of our population is the result of a political dodge, the object of which is to try to prove that at our city elections more votes than there are voters are polled in some of the wards. If such a dodge really has been tried, there is at last a chance that it will be exposed, since there are so many well-known cases in which no census returns have been taken for the simple reason that the deputy marshals failed to call upon the parties. It is worth while observing, too, that the census was taken at a time when between one and two hundred thousand people must have been out of town. It is not pleasant, you see, for us to have been bolstering ourselves up with the idea that our population amounted to at least a million, and then to be suddenly let down to a figure which is not materially larger than that of Philadelphia!

Amusements

The Swedes in New York intend to offer to Madlle. Nilsson, soon after her arrival in this city, the compliment of a torchlight procession. The arrival is expected to take place to-morrow, and the procession will defile past the residence of Dr. Doremus, a somewhat shabby, tumble-down looking house, at the intersection of Eighteenth street and Fourth avenue. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will perform the music, which will of course comprise a selection of Scandinavian airs. Nilsson's portraits no doubt figure quite as extensively in the music-store windows of Chesnut street as they do in those of Broadway. You will, no doubt, have remarked that the general expression of the face is rather cold, and seems to lack that combination of genial qualities which, for lack of a better classification, we usually call "soul." The features are beautiful, stately, and self-possessed. You are ready to admire in them the artist, but you are backward in loving what they reveal of the woman. A ridiculous story is in circulation that she promised the Archbishop of Paris not to sing this season in opera.

Fanny Janauschek is, on the 10th of October, to begin playing in English at the Academy of Music. Perhaps Mr. Davenport will support her, and perhaps, on the other hand, Mr. Davenport will constitute one of a triumvirate of whom the other two will consist of Walter Montgomery and Lawrence Barrett—the triumvirate to travel around the country performing conjointly in *Julius Cæsar*, *Othello*, and such other tragedies as allow a trinity of talent to appear. Mr. Daly's theatre opens to-morrow night. It is very probable that some time during the season he will produce Mrs. E. D. Wallace's dramatization of *Little Dorrit*. He has been for some time contemplating it. He is, also, who is to bring out Janauschek, the first of the English plays comprises *Deborah*, *Mary Stuart*, *Macbeth*, *Fazio*, and *Conie Here*.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
IN STOCK AND DAILY RECEIVED,
BETTER IN MAKE, STYLE, AND FIT,
AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

THE $15 FALL AND WINTER SUITS, which are so popular at this time and so beautifully cut, made, and trimmed, and in such vast varieties that you have only to look upon them and they will speak to you—not in an audible voice, but by a power more potent than words—they will speak to your understanding, to your pecuniary interests, to your personal appearance, even to physical powers, for they adorn you with a full chest and broad and square shoulders. There is nothing to compete with the $15 suits sold at the Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, extending from TWENTY-THIRD to TWENTY-FOURTH streets, north of Catharine, is so built that the double row of twenty-six houses on each side face a fifty feet wide street; which, instead of being a roadway for vehicles, is appropriated to a handsome park, extending the whole length of the square. These houses, while containing all the latest improvements, together with this beautiful situation, are being rented at a very low figure by Mr. JAMES, No. 801 GRAY'S FERRY Road, and Mr. LESLIE, No. 717 SANSOM Street.

THE LATEST PHENOMENON is a fluid without sediment and without bad smell, that renews the youthful honors of the head, however time may have blanched them, repeating the hue of nature to a shade. This marvel of science is PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. It stands alone.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

WE WOULD BY NO MEANS recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge. In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.—*Boston Christian Freeman.*

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

ITS OWN MERIT, and liberal advertising, have made the Old Dominion Sauce famous. It is made in this city, corner of Arch and Water streets, and we are glad to see it everywhere meeting with such marked distinction.

DIED.

BRAY.—On Monday, 12th instant, SAMUEL BRAY.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Keystone Lodge, No. 271, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Elm street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth (late Mantua), on Thursday afternoon next, 15th instant, at 2½ o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

New York and Baltimore papers please copy. ***

CHIDESTER.—Suddenly, on the 5th instant, WILLIAM CHIDESTER, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Roxborough Lodge, No. 135, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 Penn street, Manayunk, on Wednesday, 14th, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough.

FOWLER.—On the 10th instant, HENRY FOWLER, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Harmony Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F.; Greble Council, No. 103, O. U. A. M.; Abou Ben Adhem Association, I. O. O. F., and the Potters in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 Allen street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

GRAFF.—Suddenly, on Monday afternoon, Mrs JUDITH GRAFF, widow of the late Frederick Graff.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 1237 Arch street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. ***

REFRIGERATORS.

BISMARCK DRINKS PURE WATER.

Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water.

Louis Napoleon Will Not Poison Himself with Muddy Water.

All American citizens should preserve their health by drinking nothing but the pure limpid water that has passed through

SCHARFF & WOOD'S
Patent Filter and Cooler.

Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?

Why! suffer with Griping Pains caused by drinking Ice water, when by having your water filtered and cooled as nature filters and cools the pure Spring water, you may avoid these ills?

The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.

By forcing this impure water through SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER

It is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills.

The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use.

In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice: it never gets out of order, and will last a life time.

For further particulars send for a circular.

JOHN WOOD, JR., Proprietor.

FRY & HOWELL,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 327 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE FILTER AND COOLER can be seen in active operation at No. 629 CHESNUT Street, where its workings will be cheerfully explained. 9 1 1m4p

FINANCIAL

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 6 PHILADELPHIA

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A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
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AND

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Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

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TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

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Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 1

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Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

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FOR SALE.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

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Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
(Formerly Smith, Randolph & Co.) (Phila. & N.Y.)
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

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MOURNING STOCK.

We keep very full lines of the most desirable Black Goods of approved quality, color and make, all well bought of importers direct, and sold at one small profit.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Just opened, two cases Jet Black, without lustre, for deep mourning, and two cases Glossy Alpacas, jet and blue black shades. Lustrous silky pure Black Mohairs, from low to the finest imported. This stock a specialty.

BLACK MERINOES, Etc.

Jet Black French Merinoes and Serges, of Lupin's and other makes. 5-4 wide Lupin's heavy Wool Delaines, as cheap as when gold was par.

BLACK POPLINS.

Black Empress Cloths, from 50c. upwards.
Alpaca Poplins, from 37c. upwards.
Velour Royal Ribbed Ottomans.
Finest Black Wool Poplins.
Passavant's best glossy Black Silk Poplins.

BOMBAZINES, Etc.

Lupin's French and best English Bombazines.
Some of the numbers are very cheap.
French Mohair Tamise, all the qualities.
English jet dead finish Tamise—new.

COURTAULD'S CRAPES.

Black English Crapes, for trimming and veils.
Black English Crape Veils, Crape Collars.
Jouvin's Plain Black Kid Gloves, White Stitched do.

SHAWLS AND SUITS.

Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls.
Bound and Fringed Borders.
Black Woollen Shawls.
Black Suits, ready-made or to order.

BLACK SILKS.

We have not advanced our prices. We are selling a great many to the great satisfaction of our patrons. If a Black Silk buyer is not satisfied the purchase will be cheerfully exchanged.

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S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
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AN ELEGANT STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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Of Every Design.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND KINDLING WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., September 23, 1870, from responsible parties, to keep on hand and deliver as required at the various offices and officers' quarters in this city and at Fort Whipple, Va., three hundred and twenty-two (322) cords of Kindling Wood and nine hundred and ninety-five (995) tons of merchantable White Ash or other anthracite coal of size as may be called for, free from slate and dust or dirt, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, as follows:—

At Fort Whipple, Va., about 40,000 pounds.

To be delivered on orders at various points in this city about 2,188,860 pounds.

Separate proposals will also be received for the delivery of the entire amount at the Government Corral, corner of Nineteenth and N streets.

Guarantees signed by two responsible sureties for a sum equal to two-thirds of the amount of each bid will be required of each bidder that he will, if successful, execute a contract in accordance with the requirements herein set forth, within six days after the award is made.

The fuel will be inspected, weighed, and measured by an inspector as provided by recent act of Congress, and payment will be made monthly for quantity received, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are provided for the purpose, on the certificate of the inspector and receipt of parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of wood contracted for, it will be purchased in open market and difference in cost charged to him.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, plainly marked "Proposals for Fuel." Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

WILLIAM MYERS,
Bvt. Brig.-General U. S. A.,
9 13 6t Depot Quartermaster.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER WILL NOT BURN or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS BEAUTIFULLY transparent.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

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DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS PREPARED only by J. E. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS SOLD BY druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 3 4p6m

HATS AND CAPS.

WABBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1 rp1

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
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WHISKIES.

Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
WHISKIES,
The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
"Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
APPLY TO
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.,
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BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort. Beauty and Durability.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD21 ABOVE CHESNUT.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

1870. FALL. 1870.

WM. D. ROGERS.

CARRIAGE BUILDER.

Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
FOR
ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.
Built to order and for sale.
Manufactory and Repository,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
9 8 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol.

LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 30 cents. 7 20 tuwf

FRANCE IN 1814.

How the Allies Entered Paris.

Although the "Spanish ulcer," as Napoleon Bonaparte himself termed the Peninsular War, unquestionably sapped his military strength to a considerable extent, his downfall and the capture of Paris are more directly traceable to the disastrous campaign in Russia. Of an army of more than half a million of men, not one-tenth part surviving the horrors of the retreat from Moscow, retreated through Prussian territory, pursued by the victorious Russians, in the spring of 1813. This had the ultimate effect of emancipating Prussia from the control of France. Since the battle of Jena Prussia had suffered every indignity at the hands of her conqueror. Her territory had been divided. The first requisition of money imposed upon her after her great defeat, amounting to $130,000,000, had been vigorously and mercilessly enforced. The vast armies of Napoleon had been quartered upon and marched across her fertile valleys and had devoured and destroyed the accumulations and means of subsistence of large sections of the country, utterly impoverishing the unfortunate inhabitants. The people had begun to doubt the wisdom of their king in submitting to a despotism which already inflicted greater exactions upon its forced allies than injuries upon its open foes. Upon the expectation that a rebellion against the alliance and yoke of France would be attempted, the people of Prussia hailed the occupation of Berlin by the Russians, regarding the latter as deliverers from French oppression; and throughout Prussia, with an outburst of patriotic ardor, the people flew to arms. A coldness was manifested by Napoleon toward the King of Prussia because of this attitude of the subjects of the latter; Napoleon did not believe in the expressions of good faith on the part of King William, and alienated the King's friendship by the expression of his suspicions. The King took offense at last, and thus was precipitated a treaty between Prussia and Russia that formed the nucleus of that Great Alliance which, when ultimately cemented by defeats as well as victories, clustering the armies of all Europe upon French soil, broke the power of France and destroyed the empire of Napoleon.

The battle of Leipsic, itself a victory consequent upon the growth of the alliance, may be regarded in some respects as the first step of the advance of the allies upon Paris. The battle of Hanau, which followed a few days after that of Leipsic, was the last battle fought by Napoleon beyond the Rhine. The campaign which thereafter ensued in the early months of 1814 when the armies on either side of the Rhine had enjoyed short rest and recuperation in winter quarters, has many features in common with the present war, as well in the locality of the operations as in the probable ultimate results. To trace in detail the various steps by which principally during the year 1813 the Great Alliance was formed, would require the narration of the entire history of Europe during one of her most eventful years. Suffice it that the gravitating force which attracted the nations to the alliance grew with its accretions, and to Prussia and Russia there were eventually added Sweden and Austria; Bavaria and the other German States, even Saxony, being forcedin; Naples and Denmark yielded to a species of necessity, while its numbers were swelled by the Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and English, the last bringing, in addition to numbers, the "sinews of war."

The plan of that campaign, like that of the present year, consisted in the advance of three armies upon France. The "grand army" under Prince Schwartzenberg, 250,000 strong, advanced through Switzerland (with the permission of that State) by the passes of the Jura Mountains into France. Blucher's "Army of Silesia," 140,000 strong, moved by way of Mayence, merely blockading that town, into the "Champagne country." Bernadotte had the "Army of the North," 175,000 strong, and passing through Flanders, was to besiege Antwerp, reduce the Low Countries or secure their alliance, and enter France from the extreme north. The grand army and Blucher's army of Silesia crossed the Rhine in December, 1813. The principal portion of the grand army swept with a wide front through Lorraine, its extreme right-wing in its movement touching or lapping the southern edge of the path which in the present war has been selected by the army of the Crown Prince after the defeat of MacMahon at Woerth, and thus passed into the plains of Burgundy, endangering the city of Lyons. Blucher's army left large detachments to mask or reduce Metz, Saar Louis, Thionville, and Luxemburg, and pushed his advanced forces to Vitry and St. Dizier.

Napoleon was prompt in providing to meet the impending dangers. He left an Empress Regent and an infant son in Paris, and went forward on the 25th of January to the headquarters of his army at Chalons. The next day he advanced to Vitry, and on the following morning, resuming his march, he met and defeated a portion of Blucher's forces at St. Dizier, cutting in two Blucher's army, whose headquarters had at the time advanced beyond, about 28 miles southwest, to Brienne. The next day Blucher narrowly escaped being crushed by the sudden onset of the forces which Napoleon hurried to Brienne. By the 1st of February Schwartzenberg and Blucher had joined their forces. In the battles of Brienne and La Rothiere, Napoleon was for the first time defeated on the soil of France, and retreated to Troyes.

Instead of promptly pursuing Napoleon, the allies, who were embarrassed about the subsistence of such large forces, divided their armies again. Prince Schwartzenberg in a leisurely way—for it was winter, and the roads were in a frightful condition—started for Troyes. Blucher directed his forces toward a point about half way on the road from Chalons to Paris. Napoleon left a small force as a feint of defense at Troyes to serve as a scare-crow to Schwartzenberg, and, by a forced march over a rugged district, struck Blucher's forces on their road to the river Marne, defeating them in detail at Champaubert, Montmirail, and Vauchamps in a locality from thirty to thirty-three miles west of Chalons. Meanwhile Schwartzenberg marched slowly into Troyes, thence to Nogent, Bray, and Montereau, sweeping everything south of Paris, and producing great alarm in that capital. Napoleon, spurred by the exigency, marched his forces westward between the Seine and the Marne, and striking the flank of Schwartzenberg's advance along the former river, defeated detachment after detachment in detail, until Schwartzenberg became thoroughly alarmed, asked an armistice, and retreated back to Troyes. The battle of Montereau, in which the Prince of Wurtemberg was defeated, was the last battle Napoleon ever won; but for a while his star was in the ascendant, and in the councils of the Allies a retreat beyond the Rhine was under consideration.

At last a portion of the "Army of the North," which had not met with success at Antwerp, added its weight to the allied forces operating in France. Its advanced guard, under Winzengerode and Bulow, directed their march towards Paris, passing through what is now the Department of the Nord, capturing in their course, with extraordinary rapidity, the cities of Avesnes, Laon, Soissons, and Rheims, and opened communication with Blucher at Chalons, who was busy recuperating his shattered forces. But the proposed retreat of the grand army required Blucher's presence at Troyes with Schwartzenberg. The grand army retreated beyond Chaumont on the way to Langres, but, fortunately, it was decided at a council of war to liberate Blucher from their movements, and to permit his army to co-operate with that portion of the army of the North which had advanced into France. Blucher was to follow the River Marne; Schwartzenberg, if he advanced again, the Seine. This measure turned the scale of success.

Napoleon followed Blucher, who started for the same point, between Chalons and Paris, on the road to which he had before been so unfortunate. But this time he got to the right bank of the Marne, at Meaux; and when the Emperor reached its left bank at that place, it was but to find the bridges demolished and the rear guard of the army of Silesia fast disappearing over the distant hills. Blucher had heard of his approach while Napoleon was yet at Sezzanne, and succeeded in reaching Soissons in safety. A series of battles and severe engagements between Napoleon's forces and Blucher's army of Silesia, reinforced by the large detachments of the army of the North under Winzengerode and Bulow, took place in the vicinity of Laon, Soissons, and Rheims. Separately these battles were indecisive, but they continually weakened Napoleon. He was, moreover, in perpetual fear of the advance of Schwartzenberg with the grand army, which, returning from its proposed retreat, passed again through Troyes. At length he found it necessary to cross the Marne to meet it. After an indecisive engagement at Arcis-sur-Aube, Napoleon undertook to get behind Schwartzenberg and strike his line of communications in the rear.

This movement of Napoleon threw open the road to Paris by way of Sezanne to the grand army of Schwartzenberg, and they seized the advantage. Blucher came down from the north at the same time, to strike a large portion of Napoleon's army that was marching to join him in his endeavor to strike the rear of the grand army. This part of Napoleon's army was met and utterly defeated at Fere Champenoise, and its broken fragments fled to Paris. The allies crossed the Marne near Meaux on the 28th March, there completing the union of the three armies, and on the morning of 30th March, 1814, appeared before the barriers of Paris.

The citizen-soldiers of Paris were of little value for defense, as Napoleon had never allowed them the use of arms. Such forces as could be collected were hurried to the front outside the city. Active fighting commenced before daylight, and a tremendous battle took place, in which the allies, according to some statements, lost no less than eighteen thousand men. At length the vast forces of the allies began to be collected upon the hills surrounding the town. They formed a crescent of six miles around the north and east sides of Paris, the extremities on either side touching the Marne and the Seine. The French army, convexly curved within this crescent, fought in vain against overwhelming numbers, and were forced back about noon upon the city, withdrawing within the barriers only when the order to stop firing was given, preparatory to capitulation. The hills overlooking Paris were now densely crowded with the victors, while three hundred pieces of cannon were ready, as the Russians expressed it, to make "Father Paris pay for Mother Moscow."

In accordance with the instructions left by Napoleon, in the event of such a disaster, the Empress and her infant son left the city, taking the road to Rambouillet. The inhabitants of Paris were plunged into sadness by her departure. Strange to say, when the city had capitulated they prepared to receive the conquerors with acclamation. A crowd insulted or destroyed the busts and monuments of Napoleon I, and endeavored unsuccessfully with a rope to pull down his statue from the column in the Place Vendome. Failing in the latter undertaking, they wrapped it in a sheet—in order, said Napoleon, on hearing of it, "that I might not look upon their baseness." The Emperor Alexander afterwards felt obliged to issue a proclamation to stop the demolition of the monuments of Napoleon.

The next morning, the Allies, entering in procession, found the streets thronged, the windows and housetops crowded with the citizens anxious to witness the great military spectacle. No effort had been spared to give the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" to the occasion, as far as the Allies were concerned. Uniforms had been brought by the household troops of the Emperor of Russia, kept clean and dry in their knapsacks, with the expectation of making a display on this occasion, and these were carefully put in order. Of course, the sovereigns themselves were decked out with unusual care. Paris, ever alive to the elegance of a spectacle, went into raptures over the magnificence displayed, and applauded the victorious host, and especially the monarchs, with the wildest enthusiasm. The Emperor Alexander had on his arm a white scarf, which he had previously worn as a distinctive badge in battle. The King of Prussia rode at his right, and Prince Schwartzenberg on his left, a brilliant staff following them.

A group of "loyalists," who since morning had been perambulating the streets of Paris with a white banner, met the sovereigns with enthusiastic cries of "*Vive Louis Dixhuitieme! Vive Alexandre! Vive Guillaume!*" Large numbers of elegantly-dressed ladies waved their handkerchiefs in welcome, as one of their countrymen says, "with the passionate vivacity of their sex," from the hotels in the finest quarters of the city. In the Boulevard de la Madeleine, people stepped up and respectfully kissed the trappings of the horses, sabres, and the boots of the sovereigns. Fifty thousand chosen troops of the Silesian and grand armies, with their trains of artillery, made the bulk of the procession. Nothing was more remarked than the admirable state of good order and equipment of the men and horses. The procession entered by the gate and crossed the Faubourg of St. Martin, made the circuit of half of Paris by the interior boulevards, and halted in the Champs Elysees, where the Cossacks bivouacked for the night. During the next day, April 1, Talleyrand called together the Senate. The day following, the Senate received the Emperor Alexander, and on the 3d April passed decrees for a provisional government and dethroning the Emperor, who, without an army, and almost without attendants, had reached Fontainebleau too late, if indeed it had been possible under any circumstances, to save his capital. In the formal treaty with Napoleon which the allies made a few days afterward, upon his signing an abdication renouncing the empire of France and the kingdom of Italy for himself and his descendants, it is noticeable that he was nevertheless permitted to retain the title of Emperor.

DESTRUCTION OF MARIE ANTOINETTE'S CELL IN THE CONCIERGERIE.—The public mind everywhere has been so occupied with the excitement consequent upon the Franco-Prussian war, that but little attention has been given to an incident which, in quieter times, would challenge the interest of all acquainted with the history of the French revolution. The prison of Marie Antoinette, which has so long been a sort of Mecca for those who deplored her sad fate, is no more. Recently great changes and improvements have been effected in the old prison of the Conciergerie at Paris, and the cell in which she was confined until her execution, as well as those which were occupied by Madame Roland, St. Just, Danton, and Robespierre, have been demolished and the whole site converted into a large and airy hall. Many who read this will remember the dark, damp room where the "Widow Capet," as she was then called, passed those awful seventy-six days which preceded her execution. Total want of privacy during this period was added to her other miseries. Her bed consisted of a rotten mattress laid upon the floor and covered with a filthy quilt, only concealed from the sight of her keepers by a screen placed before it. And from behind it she could hear night and day the continual opening and closing of cell doors, since the outer door of the room in which she was thus lodged, in such disgusting company, was ever open. And she was forced to listen to the howlings, and cursings, and the obscene songs of the worst of criminals, and the horrible jargon of the low women and the taunts and loud oaths of drunken *gendarmes*, only a few steps from her, and in the same room! In that room, on the 16th of October, 1793, after returning from the *Palais de Justice*, where she had so courageously listened to her own death warrant, she wrote to her sister-in-law, Madame Elizabeth, that sad, sweet letter—full of nebleness that seems almost miraculous under the circumstances—which has become historical. Certainly nothing more Christ-like has ever been written than that passage in which she adjures her son never to harbor thoughts of vengeance against the murderers of his parents. This letter, which is engraved under her monument in the Chapel Expiatone, and which has been read there by thousands of eyes that could hardly see for tears, was not made public for twenty years after her death. It was kept profoundly secret by Robespierre, lest the perusal of it should heighten the pity which was felt for her fate, and increase the aversion inspired by her executioners. When, in 1816, France came under the Bourbon rule, this cell was made a chapel, where a few candles were always dimly burning. Its walls were hung with three somewhat mediocre paintings by Pajon and Drulling, one of which represented her praying in her cell the evening before her execution. The other two also depicted scenes from her prison-life. And Louis XVIII himself composed the satin inscription graven upon a tablet of black marble, set into the wall of the room, and which tells the story of her wrongs.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.

9 6 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THE College Year will open on THURSDAY, September 15. Candidates for admission will present themselves at 10½ o'clock on that day.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
9 5 10t Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 308 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, September 5, 1870, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., HENRY LEWIS,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST, J. GILLINGHAM FELL,
THOMAS ROBINS, DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JOHN DEVEREUX, FRANKLIN A. COMLY.
THOMAS SMITH,

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, JR., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

9 7 7t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfome left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths6

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 8 25] Second floor, and late of No. 55 S. THIRD St.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S

Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead

Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

H. F. HOVER,

5 24 tuf6m No. 230 South SECOND Street, Philada

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 208 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 8, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M of MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, for clearing the channel of the Schuylkill river at its mouth, at Gibson's Point, and above to the Chesnut Street Bridge.

The channel is to be dredged at the places named to obtain a width of one hundred and fifty (150) feet, and a depth of eighteen (18) feet at mean low water. The material to be removed is mostly sand. It must be disposed of in conformity with the regulations of the Board of Port Wardens.

The amount to be excavated is about 40,000 cubic yards. Proposals will state the price per cubic yard measured in the scows, and the time of commencing and completing the work.

A deduction of ten (10) per centum on partial payments will be made until the completion of the work.

No contract will be entered into for working after the 30th of June, 1871.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished by this Office, and any other information practicable to give.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Dredging the Schuylkill River."

J. D. KURTZ,
9 9 6t Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,
LEAGUE ISLAND, Sept. 6, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for repairs and embankments," and addressed to the undersigned, for repairing and strengthening about 500 lineal rods of the embankments at League Island, will be received at this office till 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September, 1870, at which time bids will be opened and bidders are invited to be present.

Plans and specifications for this work can be seen and further information had, upon application to the Civil Engineer at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Bidders will be particular to state the price per lineal rod at which they will contract to do this work in accordance with the specifications, and also at what time the work would be completed.

No additional allowance will be made for any extra work caused by floods or other casualties that may affect the work.

(Signed) J. MADISON FRAILEY,
9 8 thstu3t Commandant.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 7, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Quartermaster's Stores.

Amongst the articles to be sold are 18,000 *blankets (woollen)*, and 80,000 *knit shirts*. Also pants, jackets, overcoats, etc., etc.

Printed catalogues can be obtained on application at this Office.

Terms of sale—10 per cent. down, remainder on delivery.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General,
9 8 6t Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 15 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 5

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
S 13 61t W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 12th instant, for the construction of sewers on the line of Franklin street, from the sewer on Race street to a point four hundred and seventy feet north of Race street, and on Fifteenth street, from South Penn Square to the south side of Chesnut street; said sewers to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 30th day of November, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
9 9 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OH[illegible],
9 8 5 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

The Steamship Hercules

WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, at 8 A. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS at as low rates as by any other route.

Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
9 10 6t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, September 24, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Saturday September 17, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, September 9.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 17, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 17.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 16, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, September 23.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th inst

AN INCIDENT OF TRAVEL.

During the recent excursion of Philadelphians to St. Paul, a pleasing incident occurred while the party were enjoying a carriage-ride to the Falls of St. Anthony and its vicinity. Among the party was the Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rector of Trinity Church, New York, and he fortunately had with him a diary written by himself in the year 1833, being a record of a visit to the same localities, having been ordered to Fort Snelling as a lieutenant in the United States army, to be present during the payment of annuities to the Indians. On arriving at each point, he read from his diary the remarks made as to each locality on his former visit, which were listened to with great interest by his fellow-excursionists. The data made by him in regard to the Falls of St. Anthony are very important, and will probably lead to the fixing with some degree of certainty the exact location of the falls at that remote period. It is well known that by the wearing away of the under strata of the rock, in consequence of the eddy formed beneath the falls, they have been gradually retreating up the river. To prevent any further changes important works are in progress, including the construction of an immense wooden structure, covering the entire bed of the river, over which the water will pass off. A portion of this work is completed, and the falls are now confined to the Minneapolis side of the river, while an army of men are at work upon the other section, in order to complete it before cold weather. The spring freshets have almost invariably caused great destruction to property along the banks and threatened before many years to destroy the water power which is now so valuable to Minneapolis and the innumerable saw and grist mills located along the banks of the river. The works now in progress are designed to avert this calamity. Dr. Vinton's diary was deemed so interesting and important that he was requested to present the book to the Historical Society of Minnesota, which he has consented to do after making a copy of certain portions that he is desirous to retain for his own purposes. His reminiscences of the Falls of Minnehaha, then known by another name, and the localities about Fort Snelling were also of a most interesting character.

THE BIG-HORN EXPEDITION.

FAILURE AND ABANDONMENT OF THE ENTERPRISE.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* gives the complete history of the tribulations and difficulties of the Big-Horn exploring party, which resulted finally in the failure of the scheme. The particulars of the final fiasco he narrates as follows:—

Two days before reaching the Grey Bull river the party were overtaken by a detachment of soldiers, numbering eighty men, under the command of Lieutenant Wheelan of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, armed with two orders from the War Department, one to stop the expedition if it had not reached Twin Creek, near Miner's Delight, the other to the effect that if the expedition had passed Twin Creek the leaders were to be communicated with immediately, and notified that if they attempted to go into the Big-Horn Mountains, or upon any Indian reservation, force would be used to bring them back. This sudden intelligence was mortifying to the Big-Horners, but it was seen at once that amid the dangers that encompassed them it would be madness to buck against a positive order from Uncle Sam. All the men were drawn up in line and the orders were read to them by Lieutenant Wheelan. Those who still persisted in their intention of going to the Big Horn were requested to indicate their intention by stepping out from the ranks. There was some murmuring and grinding of teeth among the men, but no one moved out from the ranks. Judge Kuykendall stated that the intention of the party was to proceed to the Grey Bull River, establish there a permanent camp, from whence they would prospect the country along the Grey Bull, the Stinking Water, and other streams in that region that were known to be on Government lands, and lying between the Crow and Shoshone reservations, and west of the Big Horn Mountains. He also pledged himself and men that they would not go upon any Indian reservation to work, nor into the Big Horn Mountains. Lieut. Wheelan, having received these promises, and being satisfied that they would not be violated, returned to Camp Schaunburn at Atlantic City. The day after arriving in permanent camp two prospecting parties were fitted out, consisting of 18 men each, one under command of Judge Kuykendall, and the other under Mr. Shankland, leaving Captain Farrar in charge of camp. Both parties were provided with rations for ten days. Shankland's party were out five days and returned. They went as far as the Yellowstone mountains, weakened on it, and started back to camp. After their return, a party numbering twenty-six packed up and started for Clerk's Fork, on the Yellowstone, in Montana, thereby abandoning the expedition. Judge Kuykendall and his party went eighty-five miles from camp to a basin near the head of the north fork of Wind river. They prospected along, finding nothing on the waters of the Grey Bull. They passed up a remarkable canon for 25 miles, with overhanging cliffs on either side, sometimes obtaining a height from 1500 to 2000 feet. The bed of the canon was underlaid with boulders and sharp volcanic rocks, which rendered their progress very slow and difficult. A creek meandered along the bed of the canon, which had to be crossed by wading up to the knees, at least one hundred times. No indications of the precious metals were discovered. They emerged from the mountains on the southwest side.

Indications of saltpetre were everywhere seen. The slopes and gorges on that side of the mountains were covered with timber, and elk and black tailed deer were ranging about in great numbers. Buffalo were plenty, as they were also on the Gray Bull, where they were seen in herds, and the camp was supplied with buffalo meat and fine brook trout. Arriving in the basin of the north fork, a band of Indians, supposed to be "Sheep-Eaters," renegades from the Crow and Snake tribes, were discovered, but they immediately fled on seeing the party. On returning to camp a general consultation was held. The prospects for successful discoveries were voted gloomy. It was known that splendid indication of gold and silver existed in the vicinity of the north fork of Wind river, but as the locality was on the Shoshone reservation, it was impossible under the pledges given to the military authorities to do anything in the way of mining. The same was true in regard to the much-coveted Black-Horn region. It was thereupon resolved to break up and separate. The expedition then divided. 56 of the party left for Montana in addition to those already gone in that direction, while the remainder of the men, numbering 33, under Judge Kuykendall, returned to Cheyenne by nearly the same route which they went out in. By cut-off in returning, about 50 miles of travel were saved. Thus ended the Big-Horn expedition—"in a horn."

The Cycle of Earthquakes.

Severe earthquakes, almost if not quite simultaneous in their action, occurred last month on several parts of this continent and the opposite sides of the world in Japan. At Oaxaca, in Mexico, the first convulsion occurred at half-past eleven o'clock on the night of May 11, continuing on the following day, May 12; and in Japan at twenty minutes past three on the morning of May 13. Allowing for difference of longitude and time, these earthquake shocks were at most but a few hours apart, and in all probability identical in point of time. At Oaxaca, which is a substantially built town two hundred years old, heavy convent and palace walls and towers were shaken into ruins, killing and maiming many unfortunate people. The known deaths were one hundred and three.

The whole city was so badly shattered that an additional shock would have thrown it all down. But little as yet is known of the damage done in Japan, beyond the great terror of the people. Two hundred miles out from Yokohama to the southeast, the captain of the Benefactress observed a submarine volcano in violent eruption, and the volcano on the island of Niphon, in Japan, was in the same state. It will be remembered that on the 12th of May an earthquake shock was felt in Perrysville, Alabama, Charleston, South Carolina, and Shreveport, Louisiana. There were shocks in Arkansas on the 11th of May, and in the French West India Island of Guadaloupe on the 10th. But the simultaneous character of the violent convulsions on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of May, in Mexico and Japan, on the opposite sides of the globe, with nearly the whole of the earth's 8000 miles of diameter between them, leads to the belief that the same mighty internal throes produced them all, and shows that what we regard the vast solid bulk of the earth is but a fragile crust when assailed by the tremendous energies beneath its surface.

EARLY AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—The oldest newspaper in the United States is the *New Hampshire Gazette*, published at Portsmouth. It began existence in August, 1756. The next is the Newport *Mercury*, in Rhode Island, which was started in September, 1758, by James Franklin, son of James Franklin, and nephew of Benjamin Franklin. The third in age is the Connecticut *Courant*, which first appeared in December, 1764. The *Courant* is now printed both as a weekly and a daily, and was never better than at present. It was established by Thomas Green. The fourth is the *Spy;* and these four are the only papers in the country which existed previous to the Revolution.

—There is a lady spiritualist residing at Sterling, Mass., who claims to be in such close communion with a deceased brother that she declares he makes frequent visits to her during the day and converses with her for hours upon the leading topics. He died in Bombay twenty-eight years ago.

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.
On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning leave Atlantic—	
Special Excursion	5·35 P. M.
Mail	4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—
For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave—
Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M
Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.
ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Vine Street Ferry at	8·00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at	4·35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.
Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same. D. H. MUNDY,
6 28 Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11 35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at
8·00 A.M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
9 00 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.
11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3 15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May Saturdays only.
5 45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro Salem, and Bridgeton.
Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 238 S. Delaware avenue
3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation,	10 A. M. & 12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.
Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 6·55 A. M. & 3·30 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.
Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.
1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·20 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2¼, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P.M.
The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·40 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 6, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 6, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8¾, and 10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¼ A. M., 1¾, 6¾ and 9¼ P. M.
PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.
Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.
The 7¼ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.
Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6¼ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
The 9¼ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 3 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.
5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave
PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.
CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
4 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.
READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·25 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.
Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·06 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.
COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.
Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·28 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·30 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 4·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA.
6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P.M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.
ON SUNDAYS.
8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, Connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
3·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 3 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. f Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisvil and Tullytown.
At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, an Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.
At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.
At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Second Congressional Republican Convention—Permanent Organization Effected—John V. Creeley Nominated.

The delegates to the Second Congressional District Convention, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee, assembled this morning at the Assembly Building for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

At half past 11 o'clock a motion was made that Joshua Russel, Esq., of the Twenty-sixth ward, act as temporary chairman, which was agreed to.

J. Ridgeway Moore and W. C. Whiteman were selected as secretaries.

Messrs. Matthews, Mollvain, and Campbell were elected doorkeepers.

A motion prevailed that the delegates retire and show their credentials as they pass through the door.

This having been accomplished quietly, a motion was made and agreed to that the Chairman appoint a committee on permanent organization and credentials.

A delegate demanded to know whether the Committee on Credentials appointed by the State Central Committee was not present?

John McClintock, of the Committee, responded that he was the only one present. (George Truman and William King, the other members of the committee designated by the State Central Committee who were not present, represented Mr. Wetherill and Mr. O'Neill, Rep.)

A motion was then made and agreed to, that the committee be filled by appointments, one representing Mr. Wetherill and one Mr. O'Neill.

The chairman having been empowered to appoint these gentlemen, named William McMichael as the Wetherill representative and William Henderson as the O'Neill representative.

The credentials of the delegates were then received by the committee, who reported the following as entitled to seats:—

First Ward—1st Precinct, Thomas Lower; 3d, E. C. Greaves; 5th, Nicholas Toy; 6th, E. B. Cobb; 8th, E. W. Hughes; 10th, L. Washington Kuhn.

Seventh Ward—First Precinct, J. C. Johnson; Third, John Hunter; Fourth, Adam McCoy; Fifth, John Riddell; Sixth, John Graham; Seventh, Andrew McGirr; Eighth, William H. Milliken; Ninth, William Barr; Tenth, James Buckley; Eleventh, William J. Ovens; Twelfth, John Miller; Thirteenth, John McClintock; Fourteenth, Joseph McCenaud.

Eighth Ward—First Precinct, William Mifflin Smith; Second, J. Ridgway Moore; Third, James A. Custer; Seventh, James C. Biggs.

Ninth Ward—Second Precinct, A. J. Brower; Third, William Heilman; Seventh, William Hodge; Eighth, William Patterson.

Tenth Ward—Fourth Precinct, George A. Henderson; Sixth, Charles A. Thomas; Ninth, W. C. Whiteman; Tenth, W. J. James.

Twenty-sixth Ward—1st Precinct, Joseph Riley; 2d Precinct, Henry Price; 4th Precinct, John Dolan; 5th Precinct, John Smith; 7th Precinct, Samuel Collins; 8th Precinct, H. Reese; 9th Precinct, Wayne Dunn; 10th Precinct, William Sleeth; 11th Precinct, George B. McClellan; 12th Precinct, William Rosenberg; 13th Precinct, R. Magilton; 14th Precinct, Joshua Russell; 15th Precinct, J. Dunlap; 16th Precinct, Joseph Kepler; 17th Precinct, William J. McMichael.

A motion was made and adopted that a Committee on Permanent Organization be appointed. The Chair named Thomas Lower, William J. Owens, James A. Cusker, William Patterson, William C. Whiteman, and William J. McMichael.

The committee, after a short consultation, named the following as the permanent organization:—

President—E. B. Cobb, of First ward.

Vice-Presidents—Charles A. Thomas, Tenth ward; William M. Smith, Eighth ward.

Secretaries—W. C. Whiteman, Tenth ward; J. Ridgway Moore, Eighth ward.

Tellers—William Hodge, Ninth ward, and Thomas Lower, First ward.

On motion, the following gentlemen were placed in nomination as candidates for Congress:—

John V. Creeley, Charles O'Neill, John P. Wetherill, and C. A. Walborn.

A delegate here arose and hoped that the first ballot would be considered an informal one, in order that he, with others, might have the chance of casting one ballot for the man to represent whom they were chosen at the polls.

The President stated that the rules of the party would have to be adhered to, and ordered that the ballot be proceeded with. The district comprised 69 precincts, and a majority of the votes cast would be necessary to a choice.

The secretaries then prepared an alphabetical list, on the completion of which a ballot was taken, resulting as follows:—

John V. Creeley	34
John P. Wetherill	9
Hon. Charles O'Neill	1
C. A. Walborn	1

On motion, the nomination of Mr. Creeley was made unanimous.

A committee was then appointed to wait upon Mr. Creeley and inform him of the accion of the convention, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Greaves, Riddle, Hodges, Collins, Moore, and Whiteman.

A series of resolutions containing an address to the citizens of the Second District, endorsing Mr. Creeley as the regular candidate of the Republican party, were adopted amidst considerable enthusiasm.

The committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Creeley reported that they had been unable to find him, after which the convention adjourned with cheers for John V. Creeley.

THE FUNERAL OF MAJOR H. T. DESILVER will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1220 Spruce street. The announcement made in the public press that there would be no military display on the occasion is correct in the main. The only exception will be in the presence of the First City Troop, of which the lamented deceased was an active member for many years and an honorary member at the time of his death. His devoted attachment to this organization and his expressed desire that its members should follow his remains to the grave could not be disregarded. The Troop will appear in full dress, dismounted.

OUTRAGE IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—A few days ago two hucksters met in an unfrequented part of West Philadelphia a woman with a small child in her arms. They forced her and her little one to get into a cart, and driving them to an out-of-the-way place, by brute force succeeded in their diabolical designs. Her clothing was almost torn from her person, and in this condition she made her way to the Sixteenth District Station House, where she narrated the facts of the assault to the officers on duty. Two men were subsequently arrested upon the charge of having committed the outrage, and after a hearing before Alderman Randall were held in $3000 bail for a further hearing.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—This morning over four hundred soldiers' orphans, by invitation of President Frazier, of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, were carried over the road to Atlantic City for a day's pleasure. The project was started some two or three weeks ago. A committee was appointed, consisting of ladies in Atlantic City and the lady officers of the Soldiers' Home, who have been diligently engaged in securing contributions of money and provisions for the use of the children during the day. A very pleasant sojourn at the sea-side is anticipated. The excursionists will return this evening.

A SHOPLIFTER IN CUSTODY.—Yesterday Ellen Wiggins was taken into custody at Germantown road and Master street upon the charge of larceny of silks and ribbons, to the value of $50, from stores in the neighborhood of where she was captured. Ellen had in her possession a "lift bag," in which the stolen property was discovered. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Burns, and was committed in default of $1000 bail.

THE BENEFIT OF ALBERT CASSIDY, ESQ.—On Saturday evening Albert Cassidy, Esq., will have a benefit at the Walnut street Theatre, when Boucicault's drama of *Jessie Brown; or, The Siege of Lucknow* and the play of *The Courier of Paris* will be produced. Charles Brooke, Esq., has also volunteered to give a recitation, provided the length of the entertainment does not prevent him from doing so.

TO KEEP THE PEACE.—About 1 o'clock this morning a party of men, who were celebrating the election of Mr. Sweeny as Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department in the First district, behaved in a disorderly manner at Second and Christian streets. The police were obliged to interfere, and six of the unruly crowd were taken into custody. They had a hearing, and were held to bail to keep the peace.

BONFIRES.—Lieutenant John Curley, of the Sixth district, with a squad of men, visited the neighborhood of Broad and Race streets last night, and ordered the numerous bonfires to be put out. The barrels and boxes piled up were seized and broken up, and the wood distributed to the poor of the vicinity.

ROBBED HIS FATHER.—William Fetters was arrested by Sergeant Donnelly, at Second and Coates streets, yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of the larceny of $161 from his father. Defendant at the time of his arrest had in his possession $154 of the stolen funds. He was taken before Alderman Toland, who committed him in default of $500 bail.

HIS CONDITION.—Officer Hugh Donohue, who was shot last evening in Federal street, above Twentieth, rested well throughout the night, and this morning he appeared quite easy. The physician in attendance thinks he will recover.

SLIGHT FIRE.—This morning a slight fire occurred at the frame stable No. 726 North Second street. Loss $20.

PICNIC.—The officers and employes of the United States Mint have a grand social reunion and picnic to-day at Bath Springs.

HORTICULTURAL.

The Opening of the Fall Horticultural Exhibition To-day—Gorgeous Display—The Plants, Fruits, and Flowers of the State—The Decorations, Etc.

The Fall Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society opened to-day in the hall of the society, on Broad street, below Walnut. The display, though most gorgeous at the hour of opening, promises to be even better by this evening, when the large crowd of visitors is to be expected. Owing to the perishable nature of the objects exhibited, their arrival is delayed until the last moment, and then their great number prevents them from being set and arranged properly in a short time.

But even allowing for this drawback, the display was as creditable to the society as any which it has ever given, if not more so. When the additional attractions of the evening are added, with the increase in the number of articles and the improvement in arrangement, the exhibition will undoubtedly be far superior to anything Philadelphia has seen before.

One cause of this superiority is the condition of the fruit crop this season, which is said to be the largest and most perfect ever produced in Pennsylvania. The display in this department is certainly very fine. Tables on tables are loaded down with an overburdening load of the largest pears, peaches, apples, etc., that eye ever looked upon.

Another and perhaps the most efficient cause is the increased care and interest in the exhibition by all the members and officers of the society. To their arduous exertions the pleased visitor is indebted for most of the pleasure which he experiences.

The hall of the society has been neatly fitted up expressly for this exhibition. The former bare white walls have been handsomely frescoed, and graceful imitation columns now break the monotony of the former blank spaces between the windows. The paper imitation window curtains, wrinkled up and torn by storms, winds, and hard service, have been removed. The effect is much better.

The decorations are in the best style. In front of the hall, on the outside, evergreen trimmings and trees have been placed, while inside the woodwork is handsomely covered in many places, and this is in addition to the rich effect which the articles on exhibition themselves give.

The ornamental urns and vases which grace the front of the gallery have all been filled with evergreens and growing plants. Hanging baskets are shown in profusion everywhere, and flowers in pots are placed in convenient localities. A prominent feature in the decorations of the main floor is the centre fountain, which has again been placed in position, which throws up its miniature stream incessantly, and in the basin of which numberless gold fish disport themselves, and miniature islands of rocks, stones, and tiny plants, founded on a firm floating basis of cork, offer a safe retreat for whatever number of fairies may choose to occupy them.

The stage is filled with a great variety of plants, and they are so arranged as to give the real effect of beautiful scenes in nature. The floor is entirely covered with moss, rocks, plants, and the like, tastefully arranged, and on either side rise imitation hills covered with plants, and these are backed by the painted landscape scenes. In the centre at the furthest side is a beautiful imitation of a water-fall. The water leaps from the edge of a pretty high rock some distance into a pool beneath and is lost among the bushes and shrubbery which surround it. The plants at the sides form a bower in which will be concealed the chorus and orchestra, which every evening during the continuance of the exhibition will add additional attraction by fine performances. The chorus will consist of members of our best private societies and clubs, who can thus add to the entertainment without they themselves going through the ordeal of a public exhibition. There will be about one hundred voices, and among other things the great national airs of Germany, France, and America will be sung. The Germania will supply the accompaniments, and also discourse music on their own account. One of these promenade concerts will take place this evening.

The display of rare plants, flowers, bouquets, and floral designs is more extensive and beautiful than usual. Specimens may be seen from nearly every garden in and near the city, and many have been sent from quite a distance. Some of the floral designs are quite elaborate, being over eight feet in height, and the bouquets are mostly large enough to be unpleasant in one's buttonhole. The grapes are startling for size and number. The specimens sent by Robert Ramsey, gardener for B. J. Leedom, of Germantown, are very noticeable. Terra-cotta work for ornamenting gardens and such places, and for use in horticulture, may be found in every variety from Gossin & McMahon's works. The Valve Jar Company exhibit specimens of preserved fruits of all kinds, from peaches down to cut corn and chestnuts. A large portion of one table is covered with fruit from Satterthwait, Jenkintown, Pa. Daniel Ferguson, gardener, opposite Laurel Hill, has a very complete table of rare plants. John Plander, florist, No. 10 North Twelfth street, and William Southwood, No. 17 North Sixth street, show fine specimens of rustic baskets and other out-of-door ware of the same kind. Robert Buist's table is complete as usual, as is also that containing the plants from Mrs. Baldwin's conservatory. There are very fine specimens of fruit from Robert Barker, of Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, and quite a large number from Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y.

The display of vegetables is, as Scott's dominie would have said, "prodigious." Watermelons are there almost as big as a house, and the sweet potatoes are not much smaller. Egg-plants are of the size of footballs, and the cabbage heads can compare favorably with any that have ever been made into sourcrout. Altogether the exhibition, or harvest home, as the directors are pleased to call it, is as fine as could be wished, but a complete description of all its beauties at present would be more than either time or space will permit.

Many names of exhibitors have not been mentioned, but the list embraces nearly all those interested in the subject, and the number of them is legion. A complete idea of what can be seen at the place can only be obtained by a visit. It will continue open until Friday.

SALMAGUNDI.—There is nothing which promotes a healthful self-respect in both men and women so much as a neat little balance in a savings bank.

—The man who has been through a course of down-town eating-house dinners, and consequently through the misery of racking his brains for new daily orders, will never find fault with his wife for want of variety in meals.

—"Glazing done with panes" is a pretty good sign to be found in front of a painter's shop on Coates street.

—Notices of marriage published in some papers in the interior of the State are followed by congratulatory remarks from the editor, inserted in the same paragraph with the announcement. Quite a lengthy one was noticed lately in the marriage and death column of a country paper, written in the affliction-sore-long-time-he-bore obituary style, and evidently in good faith.

—Scene—Bootblacks' headquarters, Sixth and Chesnut. Bootblack, finishing job, to comrade, "Say, Bob; let's take a drink." They adjourn to drinking fountain in vicinity and prepare to drink healths in chained tin cups. Fountain is found entirely dry. First B. B.—"Let's go to the G. W. C. washbasin." Second B. B.—"Too far." First B. B.—"Well, then, no help for it." They proceed across the street to beer shop and imbibe.

—We see by an advertisement that an anatomical institution (one of extremely doubtful morality) will be closed for a few days on account of a death in the family. This unquestionably means that the institution will remain closed forever, as it should, for deaths occur in the anatomical family daily. That was an extremely neat way of putting it.

—Salmagundi has called attention before to the unfinished and unsubstantial condition of the steps to the Mayor's office. She does not want to do it again. If the Mayor knows what is good for him he will have them fixed. Salmagundi does not like risking her life when she is endeavoring to call upon the Mayor concerning the welfare of the city. The old show-bill boards are not strong enough to hold a woman of her stature. She wants no policeman to officiously help her out of the scrape, in the event of her tumbling through. She hopes a word to the wise will be sufficient. If it is not, she is willing to address several words to anybody who wants them, and, in fact, give a regular blowing up to anybody who is in fault.

THE CONVEYANCERS' ASSOCIATION is now being rapidly augmented in its membership by the addition of numerous conveyancers. The association applied last winter to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, but were defeated, owing to the hostile action of Assemblyman Hon. Samuel Josephs, who had a brother-in-law who was a real estate dealer or conveyancer, and who either could not or would not unite with these gentlemen in their laudable attempt to elevate a profession upon the integrity and honesty of whose representatives so much financial and personal responsibility is placed. A meeting of the examining committee of the Conveyancers' Association of the city of Philadelphia will be held on Monday next, the 19th day of September. All persons who intend applying for membership should give notice of such intent to J. Hays Carson, Esq., No. 428 Library street, to-day.

RIVER THIEVES.—Last night the brig Holmes, lying at Chester, was boarded by river thieves and robbed of a quantity of rope and sails. Captain McKneeland, who was acting as watchman, was forced into the cabin and locked up while the thieves operated.

SUICIDE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Francis W. Franklin, aged forty years, residing in the old Longstreth mansion, Nineteenth and Norris streets, committed suicide by shooting himself. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. Family difficulties, it is alleged, prompted the rash act.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about 10 o'clock this morning was caused by the slight burning of the stable in the rear of the Green Tree Hotel, Second street, above Coates. Loss $150.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following are the sales of stocks and real estate by M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, at noon to-day, at the Exchange:—

125 shares Delaware Avenue Market Co.				$80·50
25	do.	do.	do.	80·25
6 shares Bank of North America				223·50
6 shares Western National Bank				69·25
5 shares Kensington National Bank				126·50
10 shares West Jersey Railroad				61·00
4 shares Continental Hotel Co.				78·00
1 share Mercantile Library Co.				5·50
1 share Academy of Fine Arts				15·00
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.				60·50
40 shares Central Transportation Co.				51·50
75	do.	do.	do.	51·25
27	do.	do.	do.	51½
57	do.	do.	do.	51·00

RIDGE AVENUE, N. W. corner Twenty-first—Brick Mill and large Lot, subject to $285 per annum, $6250.

TWENTY-SECOND, below Chesnut—Valuable Lot ..... $2300·00

TWENTY-THIRD, below Chesnut—Valuable Lot ..... $2350·00

TASKER, east of Eighth—Building Lot ..... $2300·00

ANTHONY, west of Seventh street—2 Building Lots ..... $275·00

PENN SQUARE, No. 3 Merrick street—Modern Residence ..... $10,040·00

MAIN Street, Mount Airy, No. 5746 ..... $3025·00

TWELFTH (South), No. 1713—Genteel Dwelling ..... $1050·00

FRONT (South), Nos. 1515, 1517, 1519—Brick Buildings and large Lot ..... $18,000·00

FRANKFORD ROAD, S. E. corner Frankford Creek—Stone Machine Shop, Foundry, Mansion, and large Lot ..... $45,000·00

THIRD (South), No. 781—Brick Dwelling ..... $3550·00

WOOD, No. 1320—Four-story brick Dwelling ..... $2600·00

MONROE, No. 230—Brick Dwelling ..... $2050·00

MEETING OF THE RAILROAD MASTER MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION TO-MORROW.—The American Railroad Master Mechanics' Association will meet to-morrow for their third annual convention, in the Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. This convention is composed of delegates from all parts of the United States, and meets now for the first time in this city. A number of our most prominent manufacturing firms interested in railroad affairs have united for the purpose of entertaining the delegates. These firms are not represented in the convention themselves, but only extend their hospitality to the strangers.

The entertainment will consist of a performance at the Walnut Street Theatre, a sea-shore excursion, an excursion to the Park, an excursion on the river Delaware, and a banquet at the Continental Hotel. For all these, neat invitations have been provided. The performance is by Edwin Forrest, in the part of Richelieu, on Wednesday evening, 14th instant. The Park excursion will be on the 15th, for which carriages will be in readiness at the Continental at 4 o'clock P. M.

On Friday evening, the 16th, the banquet will take place; and on Saturday, the 17th, the river excursion and sea trip. This will cover the whole time occupied by the sessions of the convention.

The following are the names of the committee on invitation, having charge of the different entertainments:—Samuel V. Merrick, chairman, Asa Whitney, Matthew Baird.

The following is the list of contributors:—M. Baird & Co., Bement & Dougherty, Wm. Butcher, Steel Works, Phœnix Iron Works, Neafie & Levy, Hunsworth & Naylor, Hoopes & Townsend, Philip J. Potter, Morris, Tasker & Co., Wm. C. Allison & Sons, Merrick & Sons, A. & P. Roberts & Co., Field & Hardie, Morris, Wheeler & Co., W. N. Marcus & Son, N. & A. Middleton, A. Whitney & Sons, Wm. Sellers & Co., Samuel V. Merrick, Cambria Iron Co., Girard Tube Works and Iron Co., I. P. Morris & Co., Nichols, Pickering & Co., H. W. Hook.

MASS MEETING AT THE ACADEMY.—A grand mass meeting, under the auspices of the Republican Invincibles, will be held in the Academy of Music on Friday evening next. The members of the organization will wear their campaign badges, and an efficient committee have made suitable arrangements to make the meeting a great success. The distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, Hon. Henry Wilson, will deliver an address, and this of itself will be sufficient to insure a large and enthusiastic audience. Tickets of admission are being prepared and will be ready for delivery by this afternoon. The parquet and parquet circle will be reserved for ladies, and an efficient brass band will be in attendance. This is the first of a series of meetings to be held under the direction of this efficient organization.

AN ACCOMPLICE.—John Block (colored) was arrested at Sixth and Lombard streets last evening, upon the charge of having been concerned in the murderous assault upon Officer Hughes some days since. Defendant was locked up for a hearing.

RESCUED.—William Killern, residing at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets, walked overboard at Vine street wharf, on the Schuylkill, last evening, and was rescued from drowning by a private watchman.

SUSPICIOUS.—About 1 o'clock this morning policeman McDonald, in making his rounds, discovered a pile of shavings, kindling-wood, etc., in proximity to the building No. 2132 Callowhill street. It is supposed the intention was to fire the building.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 Union Canal	½	22 sh Leh Val R	58¾
40 sh Penna R	59¾	101 do	s. 58¾
4 do	59¾	25 do	58¾
100 sh N Cent R	.65. 44	150 sh Clinton Cl	½

SECOND BOARD.

$1500 N Penna 7s	94½	8 sh Penna R	59½
$600 City 6s, Old	101¾	30 do	s. 59¾
$6800 Leh 6s, '84	84¾	300 sh Leh Nav	.b5. 33¾
10 sh Acad Mus	99	100 sh Read R	48·31
6 sh Sp & Pine R	23¾	150 sh Leh V R	.s. 58¾

A $4,400,000 FAILURE.

An Old and Once Wealthy New York House Crushed in the Whirlpool of Wall street.

The old, well-known, and long-established house of Francis Skinner & Co., dry goods commission merchants, have failed. Their paper was protested on Saturday, and yesterday the failure was publicly announced. The house of Francis Skinner & Co. has been established forty-one years, and until within the past year was considered one of the soundest in the city.

About five years ago the elder Mr. Francis Skinner died. At that time the firm was considered worth from five to eight millions of dollars. After the death of Mr. Skinner his estate was represented by his son and Mr. Bardwell, of the firm of Jordan & Bardwell, Mr. Britnall being the other partner in the firm.

Within the past year or two, instead of confining themselves to their legitimate business, they became infatuated with the Wall street gambling rings, and to their large operations and losses there is attributed their failure.

The liabilities of the firm are estimated at $4,400,000, and their assets at $2,500,000. The principal losers are the New England manufacturing companies, whose goods they sold, the Laconia, Pepperell, Naumkeag, Bates, and Androscoggin. Several Boston banks are also large holders of their paper, as well as a number of our Wall street bankers.

The manufacturing companies mentioned above are wealthy, and the loss which falls on them will not affect them in the least. The firm for the past year have not sold the goods of these companies, but have never been able to liquidate the sums due on previous sales. The expectation that they would be able to do so has been entertained until within a short time, when their inability was made known.

About a year ago large quantities of their paper was floating about Wall street, and selling at a considerable discount, when in order to save their credit the Boston banks bought it up, and are supposed to be holders of a large amount of it. None has been offered in this market for the past six months, the last that was negotiated being duly paid.

As the failure of this firm is due entirely to causes outside their legitimate business, and as this fact is widely known, the effect on the market here is not noticeable. It is thought in business circles that on final settlement the firm will pay about fifty cents on the dollar.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naturalization of Africans.

This morning Judge Ludlow delivered the following opinion:—

The act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to amend the naturalization laws, and to punish crimes against the same, and for other purposes," declares (section 7) "that the naturalization laws are hereby extended to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent." The amendment commonly known as the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States swept away the distinction of color, and the section of the act approved July 14, 1870, in fact repeals as to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent so much of the act of 26th May, 1824, as limits the application of that act to "free white persons."

Any alien of African nativity or of African descent is therefore placed in the position of an alien being a "free white person;" if, therefore, an African or a person of African descent came into the country before he was eighteen years of age, and has resided in the country as is provided by the terms of the act of Congress of May 26, 1824, he is entitled to naturalization.

Satisfactory proof having been made in this case, it is my plain duty, under the amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, to administer to this petitioner the oath of allegiance.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Sedan Capitulation.

Bismarck's Official Report.

Napoleon Did not Want War.

He Yielded to Public Opinion.

The Italian Revolution.

Welcome to the Troops.

FROM EUROPE.

French Refugees to England.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The steamer Napoleon the Third is now engaged in transporting French refugees to England.

The French Secret Service Fund.

An active inquiry is proceeding at Paris into the distribution of the vast secret service fund of the empire.

American Intervention.

The Paris *Figaro* regards the tender of American mediation as an opportunity for peace.

Ex-Queen Isabella,

of Spain, with the Prince of Asturias, has withdrawn to Bavaria.

Official Report of the Sedan Capitulation.

Bismarck's official report to King William, dated at Douchery on the 2d instant, is published here to-day. He recites at length the interview held with the French Emperor at Sedan, which lasted for an hour. Napoleon sought better conditions in the matter of capitution than had been offered at first by the Germans.

On this as a military point M. Bismarck refused any discussion, but announced to the Emperor that he was quite willing and ready to discuss questions looking to peace.

The Emperor replied that as he was a prisoner that was impossible, but referred the Count to the actual Government at Paris.

M. Bismarck said that the situation at Paris offered no entering point for such an overture.

The Emperor then proposed that the French army be allowed to pass the Belgian frontier and there surrender its arms. This was also refused.

The Emperor stated further that he deplored the horrors of war, but that he had yielded wholly to the public opinion in declaring war. M. Bismarck accompanied the Emperor to Bellevue, where General Wimpffen was at that time negotiating with King William relative to the capitulation.

The Emperor was not allowed to see the King until the negotiations for the surrender were concluded. When these were finally announced they destroyed the Emperor's hope for better terms. The French officers were then dismissed on parole.

The Italian Revolution—Address of General Cordonna.

FLORENCE, Sept. 12.—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram.*)—General Cordonna, in command of the Italian troops on the Papal frontier, has issued a proclamation to the Romans in which he assures them that he does not bring war to them, but peace and order, leaving to the administration full freedom of action. The independence of the Holy See will not be molested.

Welcome to the King's Troops.

The King's troops in their march to Rome meet everywhere with enthusiastic welcome. The garrison of Monteflascone withdrew before their advance without resistance.

STRASBURG.

An Account of the Early Operations of the German Forces.

The *Staatsanzeiger* thus describes the operations of the German force before Strasburg:—"Since the 12th of August Strasburg has been invested by a small body of Prussian, Bavarian, and Baden troops. This corps is a portion of the Southern Army, and is, therefore, under the command of the Crown Prince; but it forms an independently acting division, and has been under the direction of the Baden General von Beyer, who having returned to Carlsruhe on account of illness, his place is temporarily filled by General-Lieutenant von Werder. The Grand Duke himself takes an active part in the management of his troops, and has stationed himself at Lampertsheim, where the headquarters are placed. The garrison of the fortress appears to be from 600 to 700 men strong, to whom a few battalions of the National Guards may be added. The artillery equipment is very good, but the besiegers are provided with everything necessary for a regular siege. The troops intrusted with the investment of the place are chiefly quartered in a wide semicircle in the surrounding villages. Those villages in the neighborhood which are free from billeting have daily to furnish fixed quantities of provisions. The railways radiating from the fortress to Brumath, (Nancy), Mutzig and Colmar, are in our possession; the line to Kehl is temporarily broken up, and the roads to Salz, Haguenau, Zabern, Barr-Colmar, and Basle are held by us. All external intercourse is thus cut off with the stronghold of Schlestadt, seven miles (German) distant. The first encounter between the garrison and the besiegers occurred on the 18th, when the Baden troops at three separate points successively attacked the defenses, with which—as, for example, the equipment of the walls, the razing of the glacis, the barricading of the approaches with palisades, trenches, chevaux-de-frise, and other obstructions—the garrison is actively employed. In one of these encounters the Baden artillery succeeded in setting fire to a railway goods train, while a field battery placed within 3000 paces of the fortress cannonaded the railway buildings, which the fire had lighted up. The loss of the Baden troops on the 17th was three killed and seventeen wounded. On the 16th the commandant of the fortress, Colonel du Chassat, made a sortie in the direction of Ostwald, but was repulsed with a loss of men and three guns. On the 15th the investment was drawn closer; on the morning of the 17th firing was begun on the right bank of the Rhine, near Kehl, lasting nearly the whole day, with but short intermissions, and it was vigorously returned. The encounters which have as yet occurred show that the besiegers aim especially at the northern and southern sides of this triangular fortress. Colonel du Chassat appears to intend, according to the latest reports, to withdraw into the citadel. At least the blowing up of the cannon foundry and the artillery depot on the 15th seems indicative of this. He would in that case abandon the town, so as to be better able to stand a siege in the citadel, which is provisioned for three months. The *Impartial Alsacien* states that the besiegers, having had several of their batteries silenced by the fire of the garrison, now content themselves with throwing twenty or thirty shells into the place at night. Six persons have been killed by these projectiles, and the inhabitants are obliged to take refuge in the cellars. Fifteen houses have been destroyed by the bombardment. The cathedral has been injured. The town is said to swarm with Prussian spies, and an order has been issued that any person found on the roofs of the houses shall be immediately shot. It seems that the Prussians were informed by warnings from the town of the recent sortie, and were therefore on the alert even before the assailants had passed the gates of the fortress. The commandant had threatened reprisals against Kehl in the event of a bombardment, and the Baden troops disregarding this, that town has been almost destroyed."

PRUSSIAN BLUE—THE NEW NOTE PAPER. DREKA, CARD ENGRAVER AND STATIONER, 6 31 tuths } 3 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Prussian Whereabouts Uncertain.

No Hope of Peace.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Army and Navy Orders.

Defrauding the Revenue.

A List of Seizures.

FROM EUROPE.

Where are they Now?

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The exact position of the Prussian advance is not known. According to various accounts the enemy has arrived at Meaux, Lagny, and Melun.

M. Thiers' Patriotism.

The *Journal des Debats* has a long editorial to-day exalting the patriotism of Thiers.

No Present Hope for Peace.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The *Morning Post*, speaking semi-officially, says the neutrals have abandoned all hope of suspending hostilities. Mr. Bancroft is making no further efforts towards mediation.

Mr. Washburne and the Germans.

The Prussian Government has thanked Mr. Washburne for extending assistance to Germans in France.

The Papal States.

FLORENCE, Sept. 13.—The Italians are enthusiastically welcomed in the Papal States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Major N. Vedder is ordered to report immediately in person to the commanding General of the Department of the Mississippi for assignment to duty.

The resignation of Second-Lieutenant J. N. Danforth, 13th Infantry, has been accepted by the President.

At his own request First-Lieutenant George P. Thyng, unassigned, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect October 5, 1870.

At his own request First-Lieutenant Frederick A. Battey is honorably discharged.

Second-Lieutenant William B. Guinan is transferred from Company A to Company D, 4th Artillery.

O. B. Elliott,

for several years mathematician of the Secretary's office of the Treasury Department, and author of a system of metrical weights and other mathematical works, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Statistics.

Revenue Seizures

reported yesterday, amounted to $25,659, the principal items in which were the seizures of the grape sugar and vinegar manufactory of Thomas Sinn & Co. in the Second Maryland district; the tobacco factory of Alex. Thompson & Co., in the Third Massachusetts district; the cigar factory of Jonah Jacobs, in the same district; and two cigar-making establishments in Tennessee.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling uplands, 19¾c.; middling Orleans, 20¾c. Flour without decided change; 7500 barrels sold. Wheat unchanged; 28,000 bushels sold. Corn firmer; 26,000 bushels sold; new mixed Western, 82@83c. Oats firmer; 21,000 bushels sold; Ohio, 50@54c.; Western, 48@50c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $27; prime, $23·50@25·50. Lard steady; steam rendered, 15¾@16c.; kettle, 16@16¾c. Whisky quiet at 89½c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The moralists who inveigh against the wickedness of stock operations should take a stroll through the at present almost deserted precincts of Wall street, and flatter themselves that stock gaming is on the wane. The week opened on an intensely dull state of affairs in every department of business. The sales at the board comprised the exchange of only a few hundred shares. The official list at the end of this article has seldom presented so diminutive proportions.

"There was, as a consequence of this dullness, very little inquiry for money, and the rate on call averaged five per cent. for most of the loans to stock houses. Some borrowers paid six per cent., but on the other hand the larger Government dealers were abundantly supplied at four per cent. There was more disposition to make time engagements. Loans were made at thirty days for seven per cent. and stocks were 'turned' for sixty days at seven per cent. and a commission of a ¼ to ½ per cent. In our review of the money market yesterday a typographical error spoke of 'a disposition to stringency,' which should have read 'indisposition to stringency.' Discounts feel this relaxation, and there is more currency for prime names.

"The suspension of the New York and Boston dry goods commission house of Francis Skinner & Co. was announced to-day. Their liabilities are reported to be between four and five millions, the principal loss falling on the Boston banks and Eastern mills. Their paper had not been current in this market for the past six months, and their suspension has consequently produced no losses here—at least so far as known on the street this afternoon.

"The gold market shared the general dullness of the street and seldom contained more than a dozen brokers. The opening price was the average price of the day, and the fluctuation either side of it was only an eighth per cent. The figure referred to was 113¾, from which there was a decline to 113⅝ on the prospect of peace in Europe, and a reaction to 113¾ on the announcement that France had won a battle at Toul and gave token of being able to make a determined resistance to the further advance of the Prussian armies. The former feeling was also due to the bidding of the 'shorts,' who were somewhat intimidated by the oversold condition of the market and the high rates exacted for the use of gold. Otherwise the market was decidedly flat and stupid."

THE ARMIES.

Von Moltke on the French Troops.

An interesting letter appears in the *Salut Public*, of Lyons, relative to the instruction which Prussian and French officers are respectively obliged to possess. The writer says:—"McMahon is supposed to have adopted tactics which are not new; namely, to act above all with his artillery, said to be formidable, and to spare his men as much as possible. Napoleon I. of whom General de Moltke is only the pupil, never proceeded otherwise. He it was who first imagined the great concentration of troops by rapid marches. M. de Moltke, his fervent admirer, has always manifested the greatest contempt for our strategy. I remember having heard quoted some of his very words addressed to a French officer on a mission to Berlin:—'Do not talk to me of your military education in Africa. If you have never been there, so much the better; when you become General you will be glad of it. The war you have been carrying on for forty years against the Arabs is guerilleric of an inferior order. Never any skilful marches, no feints, no counter-marches, rarely any surprises. With that school you will do nothing more than form other schools like it. The first great war will demonstrate your inefficiency, and were I not in the presence of a man of your merit, Sir, I should not hesitate to laugh at your ignorance of the trade to which you devote yourselves. Among you—do not deny it—a pioneer is almost a ridiculous person, and in general the working man is one of mean intelligence. Here, on the contrary, the most conscientious studies are in the order of the day, and the lowest captain knows as much as your staff officers who are so brilliant in the ball-room. Have you even a superficial smattering of the elements of the military art on leaving your special school? 'Come now,' continued General de Moltke, taking the other by the hand, 'I wager that you do not know what is the most valuable piece of furniture for the chamber of an officer in garrison. Come with me.' So saying, the old Prussian led his interlocutor into a small bed-chamber suited to a sub-lieutenant; a small bed without curtains, three straw chairs, shelves of books from the floor to the roof, and in the middle of the room a black wooden board on an easel, the ground strewed with morsels of chalk. 'It is with this we beat our adversaries every morning,' murmured the old tactician, who was destined to give afterwards so severe a lesson to General Frossard, the professor of the Prince Imperial. 'And for drawings, here is all we want,' and M. de Moltke exhibited some geographical maps. What a singular conversation, when one thinks that it took place in March, 1870, for I copy it literally from a letter dated the 21st of that month. What may we not have to say about the lessons to be derived from it? We shall profit by them at a later period."

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